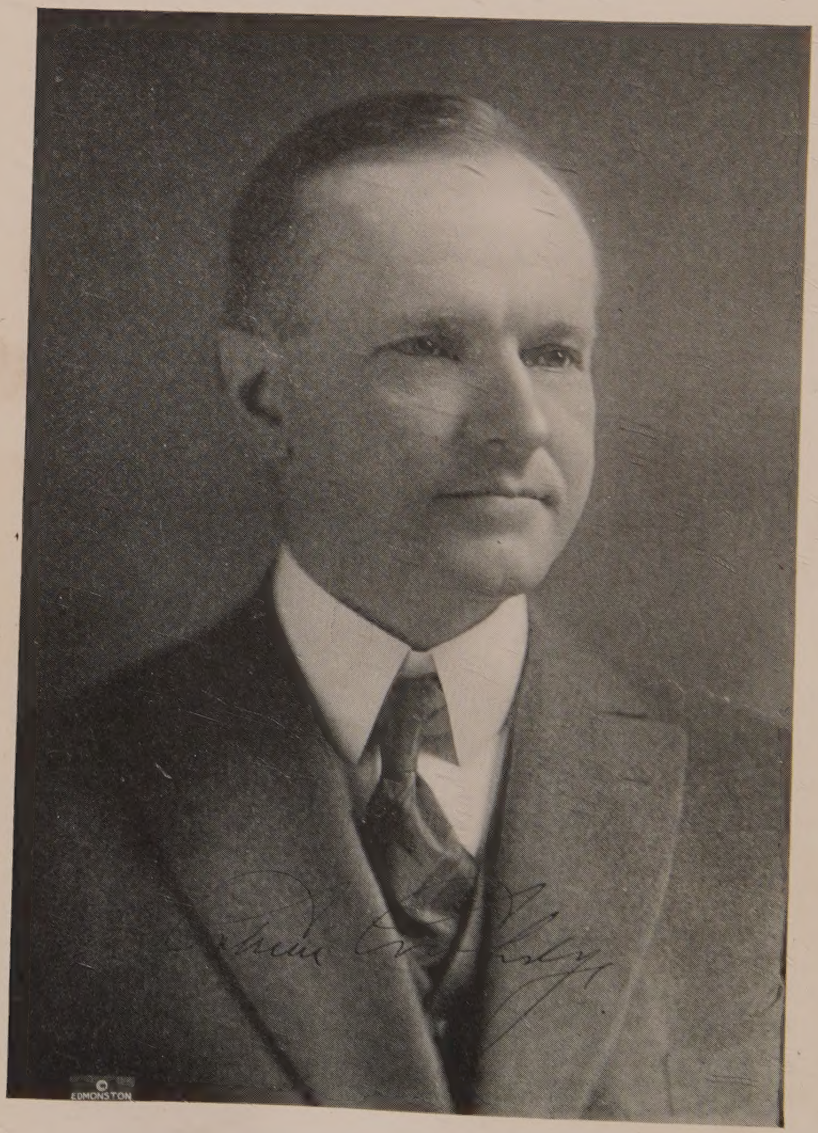
Maine Forts


EDMONSTON

0-326.9a

MAINE FORTS

BY
HENRY E. DUNNACK
State Librarian

Press of
CHARLES E. NASH & SON
AUGUSTA, MAINE
1924

86321

PORTLAND
PUBLIC LIBRARY

To
Percival Proctor Baxter, Governor of Maine
Devoted to His State
Ever Mindful of Her Interests
Firm in His Purpose to Preserve Her Glory
I Dedicate This Book of Forts

Percival P. Baxter,
Governor of Maine
1921-1924

FOREWORD

The preservation of historical sites within our State is a matter of importance both to present and future generations. Around these locations center the traditions and records of the early days of our community life. They were the scenes of our beginnings as a state and nation.

A people that preserves the history of its past has a background for its future; a foundation on which to build an enduring structure. The savage was not interested in, nor was he able to record the life story of his ancestors. Neither did he plan for the future. On the other hand civilized man is equally concerned with the past, as with what the coming years have in store for him and his descendants.

When I learned that the United States Government was to dispose of some of its old forts located in the State of Maine I immediately took steps to acquire them in behalf of the State. It would have been unfortunate had these locations, around which cluster many of the early events of Maine's history, passed into the hands of private owners and been exploited for private gain.

I have acquired for the state the following forts and islands:

Fort Machias (O'Brien)	Machiasport
Fort Knox	Prospect
Fort Edgecomb	Edgecomb

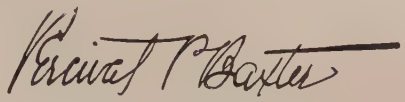
Fort Baldwin	Phippsburg
Fort Popham	Phippsburg
Fort St. George's	St. George
Fort McClary	Kittery
North and South Sugar Loaf Islands	Phippsburg

In order that these may be placed in proper condition I have secured an appropriation from the Governor and Council and have arranged to repair the blockhouses and other structures, and place the reservations in good condition. Proper signs are being prepared for the information of visitors. The details of this work are being carried out by our State Librarian, Henry E. Dunnack, and our Superintendent of Public Buildings, Charles S. Brown.

These forts will become of ever increasing interest and value to the people of Maine and to the thousands who visit us during the summer months. They gradually should be developed and improved and good roads should be constructed to them to make them easy of access. The State of Maine never should part with them.

After having made a careful study of the early history of our State this book has been prepared at my request by Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian. It seemed wise that a permanent record should be made of the history of these forts and of the steps that led to their acquisition, for on the North Atlantic Coast there are few places of greater historic interest. For his complete and faithful work our Librarian deserves the thanks of all persons interested in the beginnings of Maine.

In the years to come the people of our State will be grateful that the properties were acquired in the public interest. Their historical and sentimental value cannot be over-estimated.

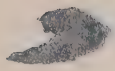


Governor of Maine.

State Capitol, Augusta
September 1, 1924

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	9
Introduction	19
Fort Machias	27
Fort Knox	45
Fort St. George's	69
Fort Edgecomb	91
Forts Popham and Baldwin	105
North and South Sugar Loaf Islands	153
Fort McClary	161
Indians and Their Wars	193
Fortifications in Maine	205
List of Old Forts	227



INTRODUCTION

The first fort in Maine was Fort St. George's, constructed by the Popham colonists in Phippsburg at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607. Since that far away time, along the coast, the rivers and on the boundary lines, many fortifications of various sorts have been built for the defense and protection of the inhabitants.

Three hundred and seventeen years have passed since the first ill-fated English colonists built their fort and homes on the Maine coast. Although they failed in their project, we remember this attempt at colonization with just pride because it was the beginning of an enterprise that gave to the world a great nation.

The story of the wars in Maine between the English, French and the Indians reveals the courage and devotion of our fathers in planting civilization in the new world; their self-sacrifice in defending their homes and their intelligence in establishing education, religion and civil government for their people.

It should be remembered that Maine was a frontier state, that she was compelled to defend a long border and a long coast line. For one hundred years she held the front line trenches against the French. It was during this period that most of the fortifications and forts were built. Maine is fortunate in having many of these old forts and blockhouses and they ought to be preserved as historical memorials.

Life was difficult in those early days. The climate, the uncleared land, the lurking Indians were all foes to be met and conquered. Such achievements are worthy of the highest praise and we do well to remember them. No better way can be found to inspire the young people of today than to tell them the story of the heroic founders and builders of Maine.

From the beginning, and especially from 1675, for nearly one hundred years our fathers worked in the fields with firearms ready for use. They went to church and to trading posts by boat or forest path with the ever present flintlock over their shoulders. Eternal vigilance was the price of life. The caution, the intelligence and the courage demanded became a part of the warp and woof of their character, and have had much to do with the type of men and women Maine has given to the Republic.

After the conquest of Canada and the defeat of the Indians in 1760 the fortifications, forts and garrison houses were of no further use. Some of these had, through the years, become the property of the federal government. Defensive warfare had developed along lines which made these early defenses of no practical value. They were simply a burden of expense. It was, therefore, decided to sell them to the state or to interested parties.

Congress Authorizes Sale of Forts

The following bill, authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes, was introduced by Senator Wadsworth in December, 1922.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell or to cause to be sold, either in whole or in two or more parts as he may deem best for the interests of the United States, the several tracts or parcels of real property hereinafter designated, or any interest therein or appurtenant thereto, which said tracts or parcels are no longer needed for military purposes, and to execute and deliver in the name of the United States and in its behalf any and all contracts, conveyances, or other instruments necessary to effectuate such sale. Maine.—Fort Baldwin, Sabine Head, Popham Beach; Fort Edgecomb, Edgecomb; Fort Knox, opposite town of Bucksport on the Penobscot River; Fort Machias, Machiasport, about twenty-five miles west of the Canadian border; Fort McClary, Portsmouth Harbor opposite Fort Constitution, on Piscataqua River; Fort Popham, Phippsburg, Hunnewells Point, west bank of Kennebec River; St. Georges (Robinson's Point), St. George, eastern side of St. Georges River, Knox County; Sugar Loaf Island, known as North and South Sugar Loaf Islands, at the entrance to the Kennebec River, near Bath.

In the disposal of the aforesaid properties the Secretary of War shall in each and every case cause the same to be appraised, either as a whole or in two or more parts, by an appraiser or appraisers to be chosen by him for each tract, and in the making of such appraisal due regard shall be given to the value of any improvements thereon and to the historic interest of any part of said land.

After such appraisal shall have been made and approved by the Secretary of War, notification of the fact of such appraisal shall be given by the Secretary of War to the governor of the state in which each such tract of land is located, and such state or the county or municipality in which such land is located shall in the order named have the option at any time within six months after the approval of such appraisal to acquire the same, or any part thereof which shall have been separately appraised, upon payment within said period of six months of the appraisal value: Provided, however, that the conveyance of said tract of land to such state, county, or municipality shall be limited to use for public park purposes and upon cessation of such use shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action brought.

Six months after the date of approval of said appraisal, if the option given in section 3 hereof shall not have been completely exercised, the Secretary of War shall sell or cause to be sold each of said properties in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary.

A full report of transfers and sales made under the provisions of this Act shall be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War.

The expense of appraisal, survey, advertising, and sale shall in each case be paid from the proceeds of the sale, whether made in accordance with section 4 or section 5 of this Act, and the net proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of "Miscellaneous Receipts".

The authority granted by this Act shall not repeal any prior legislative authority granted to the Secretary of War to sell or otherwise dispose of lands or property of the United States.

Approved, March 4, 1923.

The Council Votes to Buy the Forts

When the attention of Governor Percival P. Baxter was called to the action of Congress, he called his council together and presented the facts. The Council, at Governor Baxter's suggestion, at once voted to purchase the forts. Usually a matter of this importance goes to the legislature, but in this case the conditions imposed by Congress made it impossible to await the action of the Maine Legislature. Therefore, it was acted upon by the Governor and Council under the emergency clause of the constitution which empowers them to act on important matters between sessions of the legislature. Eight forts and sites of forts, with their equipment, were purchased for the sum of $19,479.50.

In January, 1924, the State Librarian received the following letter from the Governor:

Dear Mr. Dunnack:—

You will recall that the state has purchased several old forts and I think it would be well to prepare a history of each one of them so that we can use it early the coming spring.

The list of the old forts is as follows: Fort Machias, Fort Knox, Fort St. George's, Fort Edgecomb, Fort Baldwin, Fort Popham, The Sugar Loaf Islands, Fort McClary.

In compliance with this request, the following outline study has been prepared. The brief time that could be taken from my regular work has made it impossible to write a record to meet the critical demands of the historian. These are simple sketches

that the general reader may read in a short time and from which, I hope, he will find the main facts that tell the story of these forts of our state.

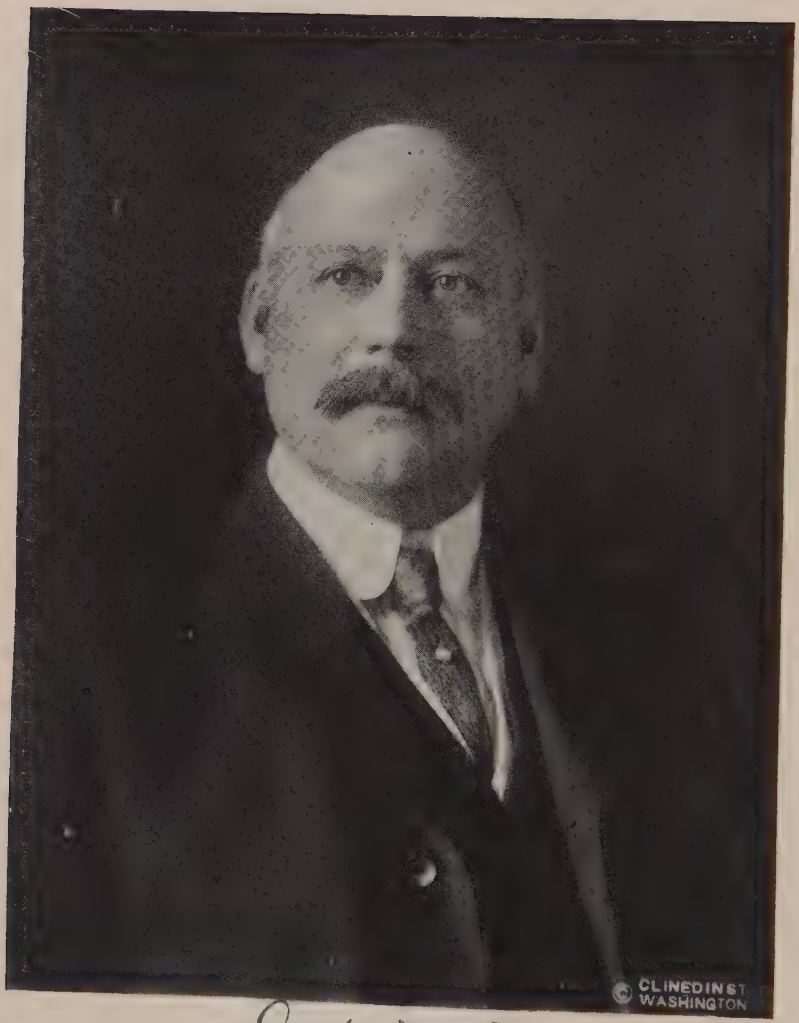
This work has proved a more difficult task than the sketches presented would indicate. The records of some of the forts have not been found and the exact locations of the original forts were not easy to discover.

I have thought it wise to include a brief statement of the history of the towns where the forts are found and the convenient way by which tourists can reach the forts.

The forts of Maine were erected in part as a defense against the Indians, therefore, I have thought a brief statement with regard to the Indian tribes of Maine and of their Wars would be of general interest.

We have been fortunate in securing autographed photographs of the officials taking part in the transfer of the old forts to the State of Maine. They include Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff; Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine.

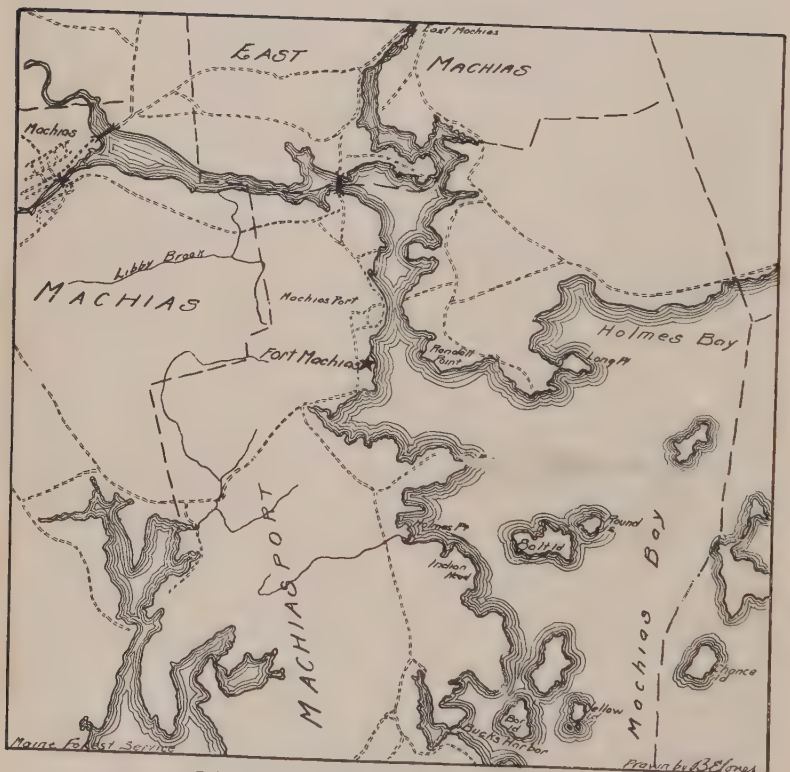
I am under obligation to many persons living in the towns where the forts are located for information in regard to the forts as they are today,—to others who have given me valuable information in regard to historical items,—and to the library staff for reference work without which it would have been impossible to prepare the sketches. *H. E. D.*



John R. Kirk

March 14, 1924.

Fort Machias



LOCATION OF FORT MACHIAS

FORT MACHIAS

Machias, the shire town of Washington County, is situated midway of the south shore of the county, on the Machias River, near its mouth. The General Court of Massachusetts on petition of the inhabitants of Machias granted them a township charter in 1770. Machias was the first town incorporated between the Penobscot and the St. Croix, June 23, 1784.

First Settlers

It is probable that De Monts visited Machias in 1605—1606. The English first became acquainted with the place in 1633, when Richard Vines established a trading post there. A fierce contest was at that time going on between France and England, and in the following spring La Tour, the French commander in the region, made a descent upon the post from his seat at Port Royal, killing two of its six defenders, and carrying the others away with their merchandise. No persistent attempt was again made to hold this point by the English or French for about 120 years. In 1704, Major Church found and captured here John Bretoon, of Jersey, with his wife and child, and M. Lattre, with his wife and three children. In 1734 the place was visited by the Governor of Massachusetts.

First Permanent Settlement

In 1744, a small settlement was made by a few French people at the east falls, on account of the alewife fishery, but this was broken up the following year. We have no account of any other attempts at a settlement until May 20, 1763, at which time fifteen persons of both sexes, from Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland,

FORT MACHIAS [O'BRIEN] MACHIAS, MAINE

came to Machais and began a settlement at the west falls. They erected a double saw mill, and, in August following, the remainder of their families arrived. The year after, they were joined by many others. During the five succeeding years, their numbers continuing to increase, several applications were made to the legislature of Massachusetts, for a grant of land, and in April, 1770, a tract of land in the county of Lincoln was, by an act of the General Court, granted to Ichabod Jones and seventy-nine others—his associates—under certain conditions therein mentioned; these being fulfilled, the General Court confirmed their grant and incorporated said tract, with the inhabitants, into a town by the name of Machias.

Beginning of the War at Machias

In 1765 Ichabod Jones, a Boston merchant, on a trading ship along the Maine coast heard of the natural wealth at Machias and pushed on thither. This introduction was only the beginning of friendly and profitable acquaintance mutually so satisfactory that Jones became, as it were, the moneyed partner in the colony. He joined in building three double sawmills; he established his nephew as his agent, and a regular exchange of lumber and provisions took place from year to year.

On account of the trouble growing from the Boston Port Bill and the increasing discontent with England, Jones brought his family to Maine in 1774. The news of the battle of Lexington reached Maine in May, 1775. Captain Jones at once returned to Boston to secure his household property. Admiral Graves, Boston Port Commander, refused to permit

Jones to leave Boston, except on condition that he return with lumber for the building of soldiers' barracks. Admiral Graves sent with Captain Jones the armed schooner "Margaretta", to make sure the agreement would be kept.

Battle of Machias

It was the second day of June when the "Margaretta", of about one hundred tons burden arrived at Machias and was said to have on board four four-pounders, twenty swivels, two wall-pieces, firearms, cutlasses, ammunition, two commissioned officers and thirty-eight under officers and men.

It fell to the lot of the Machias people to initiate the Revolutionary struggle on the sea, as the people of Lexington and Concord had done upon the land. When news of Lexington reached Machias, the people held a meeting and voted to erect a Liberty Pole in front of the Town House. Captain Moore of the "Margaretta" ordered the pole taken down. The order was disobeyed. Then was the bold scheme suggested of capturing the English warship and of keeping the ships loaded with lumber at Machias. Benjamin Foster was the leader in this action. Foster was a man of importance in Machias—a deacon in the church. At nineteen he fought at Louisburg. He had taken part in the battle of Ticonderoga and had risen to be a colonel of militia. Foster called a council to consider the question of ships and lumber. Among those present were the O'Briens, a bold and energetic Protestant family from Ireland. The council was held by a small brook near the West Falls village. Foster stepped across this brook and asked all who would

stand with him to step over the brook. The majority joined him. This spot has since been called "Foster's Rubicon". Foster secured the Falmouth Packet, while Jeremiah O'Brien took one of the ships partly loaded with lumber—"The Unity". Foster's ship got aground so was shut out of the battle. Jeremiah O'Brien was then chosen leader.

Captain Moore of the "Margaretta" tried to escape but failed. In the battle that followed, Captain Moore with four of his men lost their lives. The "Margaretta" was captured and taken to Machias, on June 12, 1775. This was the far-famed "First naval battle of the Revolution", and "taking all the circumstances of the occasion into account, especially the remote position of Machias from any place where assistance could be obtained,—the capture of the 'Margaretta' must be considered as one of the most bold, energetic and extraordinary occurrences of the times".

In a few days after the capture of the "Margaretta", a meeting of the inhabitants was called to decide on what measures it might be deemed advisable to take in the emergency. A committee of "Correspondence, Vigilance and Safety" was chosen. This committee was intrusted with the defense of the town.

English War Ships at Machias

Soon after the capture of the "Margaretta" (July 14, 1775) the "Dilligent", a schooner of about one hundred tons from Nova Scotia, put in at Machias. The Captain went on shore in a small boat and was captured. Foster and O'Brien went down river and without firing a shot the lieutenant in command surrendered the "Dilligent."

THE FOSTER RUBICON
IN THIS SPOT ... 17 ... THE MEN OF MACHIAS
... BY ... ... ARMED FORCE
... THAT THEY SHOULD FURNISH NECESSARY SUPPLIES
TO THEIR COUNTRY'S ENEMIES. THEY IN OPEN AIR COUNCIL
TO CHOOSE BETWEEN HONORED PEACE AND ALL BUT HOPELESS WAR.
THE QUESTION WAS MOMENTOUS AND THE DEBATE WAS LONG.
AFTER SOME HOURS OF FRUITLESS DISCUSSION
BENJAMIN FOSTER, A MAN OF ACTION RATHER THAN WORDS,
LEAPED ACROSS THIS BROOK AND CALLED ALL THOSE TO FOLLOW HIM
WHO WOULD, IF NEED BE, RISK ALL AND STAND BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN
AND THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE.
ALMOST TO A MAN THE ASSEMBLY FOLLOWED
AND, WITHOUT FURTHER FORMALITY,
THE SETTLEMENT WAS COMMITTED TO THE REVOLUTION.
ERECTED BY THE MARGIN RIVER CHAPTER D.A.R. 1917

THE FOSTER RUBICON, MACHIASPORT ROAD

Soon after this event Sir George Collier came to Machias with orders to take the town. He had four ships, the frigates "Rainbow" and "Blanche", forty-four gun ships, the "Mermaid", twenty-eight guns, the "Hope", eighteen guns. He anchored in the lower harbor of Machias. The alarm of three guns was fired down the river and above. The women and children were hurried off to the woods, and the whole male population armed themselves. Colonel Foster had command of intrenchments on the north side of the river at the Rim and Major Stillman had command on the south side. Higher up the river near the town works were hastily raised at White's Point under the charge of Captain Smith. In his company were about forty Indians. Although these forces were dislodged by the British and several buildings were burned, Collier finally gave up the attempt to capture the town.

Machias a National Military Station

In consequence of this attempt to capture Machias, General Washington ordered Colonel Jonathan Eddy to raise a regiment and proceed to Machias to assist in the defense of that town. Colonel Eddy's regiment consisted of companies of militia from Lincoln and Cumberland Counties. A garrison was established and it was then made a "National Military Station". John Allan, an inflexible whig of Nova Scotia, as well as a gentleman of integrity, intelligence and popular manners, was appointed general agent and superintendent, with the rank and pay of colonel. The garrison consisted of 300 volunteers, enlisted from the County of Lincoln exclusively, and was fur-

nished with one hundred stands of new firearms, two nine-pounders, one six-pounder and the necessary stores. The fortifications were built as soon as possible. A breastwork on the south side of the river was completed in 1776. On the east side of the river, near the home of Silvanus Scott of Revolutionary fame, the remains of the breastwork, "Fort Foster", are still to be seen.

Fort Machias

Fort Machias usually called Fort O'Brien was on the west side of the Machias River at Machiasport. It was constructed during the War of the Revolution for protection against attacks from British Naval forces. The O'Brien family of Machias was largely responsible for the building of the fort in 1775. A large garrison was maintained at Machias until late in 1777. Probably as many as one thousand men were there during that year.

Massachusetts Bay Colony Action on Fort Machias

Early in March, 1777, Colonel John Allan was given command at Machias and directed to enlist a number of men not exceeding one hundred for the defense of Machias. Colonel Allan was also directed to engage in service as many Indians as he should think proper, not exceeding one hundred. (Acts and Res. Prov. Mass. Bay v. XX, p. 332).

The citizens of Machias on September 16, 1777, requested the Massachusetts Bay Colony to garrison the fort and in response to their appeal the legislature ordered that three hundred men, including officers, be immediately raised by enlistment in the eastern part of the state to be commanded by Major George

Stillman and Lieutenant Phineas Nevers. The legislature also provided for one hundred stand, of firearms, two nine-pounders and one six-pounder with fifty rounds of powder and ball, five hundredweight of powder and fifteen hundredweight of musket balls and one thousand flints for the use of the garrison in that place.

On April 20, 1779, the legislature, on request of Colonel Allan, ordered that Fort Machias be repaired and completed. On June 22, 1779, Colonel Allan was given the option of completing the fort or building two blockhouses. (Acts and Res. Prov. Mass. Bay v. XX, p. 678; XXI, p. 79).

The attempt of Collier to capture Machias was the last appearance of the British at this town during the Revolution. However the people did not think it safe to remain in the village and for two or three years many families, and the old men and women and children, were in a camp on Old Stream.

While the Revolution lasted, the harbor at Machias was guarded by a cutter and the men took turns at manning the fort.

Machias Rejects Neutrality

The coast of Maine had been under the control of the British since 1789. There was much suffering for food and clothing. Many of the inhabitants between the Penobscot and Narraguagas rivers were in favor of some form of neutrality between the British and the people of this section while the war continued.

The citizens of Machias indignantly rejected this proposal. At a meeting held on March 26, 1781, there was presented by Stephen Jones, Esq., a letter received by him from . . . of Gouldsborough, with

a representation that came enclosed to the said Jones. After these had been read in open meeting, the inhabitants adopted the following:

1. Resolved: That the said letter and representation be deposited with the Committee of Safety and Correspondence; to which Mr. Jones cheerfully agreed.

2. Resolved: That the Inhabitants of this Plantation do hereby express their utmost abhorrence both of the subject matter and the letter and representation signed by . . . , who hath made it evident that he hath private interest at heart rather than the good of his country. And we do hereby declare that we are ever ready to defend the rights and liberties of the United States of America against Great Britain, or any other enemy to the freedom and independence of the states, whether internal or external and that we despise a neutrality in the present contest—holding it as an indisputable truth that, those who are not for us are against us.

3. Resolved: That the committee send the proceedings of this meeting, together with said letter and representation, to the committees of the other plantations, west of us as far as Frenchman's Bay, desiring to know their determination in the matter.

4. Resolved: The committee be desired to prepare a letter to be sent to his Excellency, the Governor, and that the same be laid before this meeting for approbation.

5. Resolved: That the committee be desired to wait on the commanding officer with the proceedings of this meeting and consult with him as to what measures are best to be taken for the safety of the place.

William Tupper, *Clerk.*

Machias, April, 1781.

In accordance with the fourth resolve the Committee of Safety prepared a letter and sent it to Governor Hancock.

United States Takes Charge of Fort Machias

The Congress of the United States made Fort Machias a part of the National defense February 15, 1781 by passing the following resolve:

Resolved, That the President inform the Governor and Council of Massachusetts that Congress, sensible of the importance of supporting the Eastern Indian Department, under the superintendence of Col. John Allan, approves of the care of the Executive of Massachusetts, in making from time to time the necessary provision for the same; and they are requested to continue such supplies and charge the same to the United States.

And it is further RESOLVED, That the Governor and Council of Massachusetts be, and they hereby are impowered, to complete the company of artillery at the post of Machias, to a number not exceeding sixty-five including such officers as they shall judge necessary for the further security and defense thereof; the said company to be under the command of Col. John Allan, and to be raised, clothed, paid and subsisted, as Continental soldiers, at the expense of the United States.
(Journals Continental Cong. V. 19. p. 148.)

English Capture Machias

In August 1814 the British forces appeared at the mouth of the Machias River. There were five men-of-war, carrying soldiers—700 regulars and two companies of riflemen—about 900 men. Below Fort Machias was Fort Manning under charge of Lieutenant Manning with a few men. At Fort Machias was Colonel Samuel A. Morse with a force of about one hundred men. Early in the morning of September eleven, the British came up the river in small boats, each one of which was equipped with a small cannon. Colonel Morse retreated with his men to Machias village. The British took possession of the fort, burning the barracks. The fort was held by the British forces but a few days. They gathered all the guns and ammunition they could find and left by transport for Halifax.

The courage, intelligence and patriotism of the residents of Machias and the eastern townships during the Revolution no doubt held for Massachusetts a large and important territory.

The Fort in 1863

In the year 1863—while the Civil War was in progress—fears were entertained that the Confederate privateer "Alabama" or other Confederate armed vessels might raid Machias, which was then a prosperous lumber town. As a means of protection against prospective attack by the Confederate vessels the

United States Government ordered the repair of Fort Machias and a small force was stationed there for a time. At this time the fort was named Fort O'Brien in honor of Colonel Jeremiah O'Brien. This was the last occupation by an armed force of Fort Machias.

The State Buys Fort Machias

Under date of September 10, 1923, Secretary of War John W. Weeks sent the following letter to Governor Percival P. Baxter.

War Department, Washington, September 10, 1923.

My dear Governor:

The Congress of the United States by legislation approved March 4, 1923 (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), has authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of various military reservations including that known as Fort Machias, Machiasport, about twenty-five miles west of the Canadian Border, Maine. This property consists of two acres of land with no improvements thereon.

You are hereby notified that the Fort Machias reservation has been duly appraised as a whole, in the amount of $100.00, in accordance with the provisions of the above legislation, and that I have approved such appraisal on August 22, 1923. While the legislation in question provides that the state or the county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the state, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the state does not desire the property you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Any information or data which may be of assistance to you in this respect will be gladly furnished upon request.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

Governor Baxter immediately wrote for information concerning Fort Machias and received the following reply:

War Department, Washington, October 4, 1923.

My dear Governor:

In response to your letter of September 25, 1923, there are inclosed photostat copies of the only available maps of Fort Madison and Fort Edgecomb, Maine. While these maps give little detailed information, it is believed they will serve your purpose.

There are no improvements on the Fort Madison property. The records of the Department show that some time previous to 1879, an old storehouse and barrack building were erected, but that they have since been destroyed.

Any further information which you may desire will gladly be furnished but the records of the Department were respect of these properties are very meager as the forts have long been abandoned and many of the records of those periods were destroyed when the Capitol was burned in 1814.

Sincerely yours,
John J. Pershing,
Acting Secretary of War.

Payment having been made by the State of Maine to the United States Government, the following official receipt was given by Governor Baxter:

State of Maine, Office of the Governor, Augusta, Maine, March 4, 1924.

For and in behalf of the State of Maine, I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Commanding Officer, Portland Harbor, Fort Williams, Maine, the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars ($700.00) in full payment for the tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situated on the Madison Point at Madisonport known as the Fort Madison, Maine, Military Reservation.

STATE OF MAINE
By Percival P. Baxter,
Governor of Maine.

Deed of Fort Madison

THIS DEED, made this 4th day of December, 1923, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, By John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1921 (41 Stat., 1404), party of the first part, and THE STATE OF MAINE, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the United States of America, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) lawful money of the United States, to it in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and forever quitclaimed and does by these presents, remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second part, all right, title and interest of the party of the first part in

and to the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situated on the Machias River at Machiasport, in Washington County, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> All that parcel of land known as the Fort Machias, Military Reservation, containing approximately two (2) acres with metes and bounds as shown on the map attached hereto and made a part hereof,

being the land conveyed to the United States of America by the following deeds:

> Deed dated November 6, 1809, from William Sanborn and wife, recorded in Book 6, Page 80, of the Deed Records of Washington County.
>
> Deed dated November 16, 1809, from Benjamin Berry and wife, recorded in Book 6, Page 88, of the Deed Records of Washington County.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises unto the party of the second part forever for use for public park purposes only. It is expressly understood that upon cessation of such use the title and right of possession to the property hereinbefore described shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action brought.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, have caused the name of the party of the first part and the seal of the War Department of the United States of America, to be hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

Recorded in Washington County Registry of Deeds, Book 360, p. 192.
Recorded in State Land Office in Vol. 1, Page 150 of Misc. Records of Deeds.

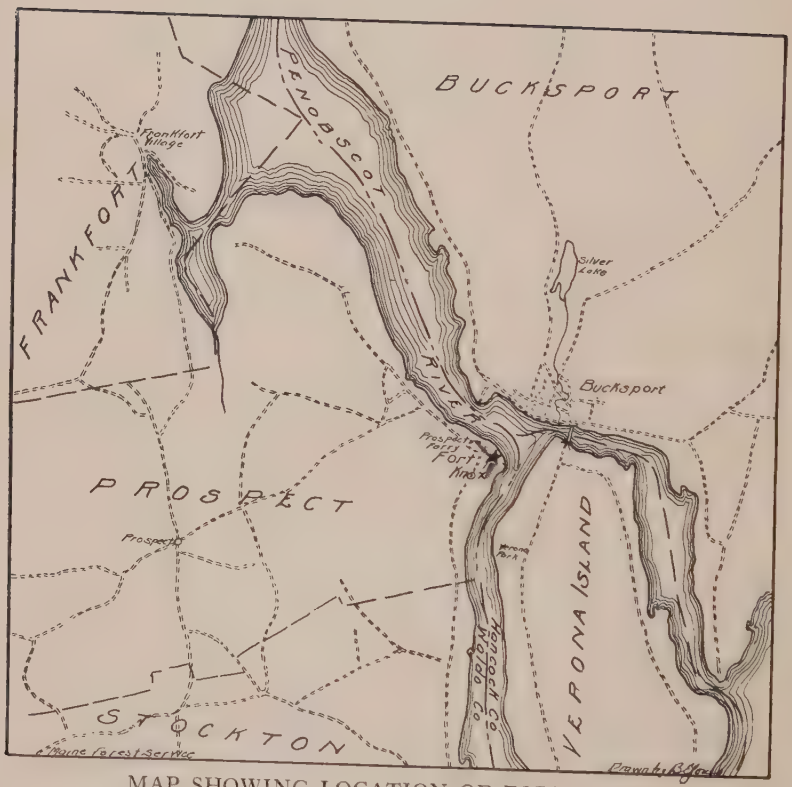
How to reach Fort Machias

To reach Fort Machias by rail:—Take a Washington County sleeper on train leaving North Station, Boston, in the evening and arriving in Machias about 9.30 the next morning; then, by automobile, drive across bridge and by way of Elm Street to Machiasport, up over Trafton Hill by the Congregational Church about half a mile to the "Charles Robinson place"; then by a right of way,

one hundred yards or so to the Fort. If coming from Bangor, take Maine Central train leaving there about three o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in Machias about 6.30 p. m.

To reach Fort Machias by automobile:—Take Atlantic Highway to Machias, thence to Machiasport by Elm Street on the south side of the river; or, from East Machias cross the drawbridge between East Machias and Machiasport, a distance of four miles to the Fort.

Fort Knox



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FORT KNOX

FORT KNOX

F. Fort Knox is in Waldo County in the town of Prospect which lies on the Penobscot River opposite the town of Bucksport where the famous old school, Bucksport Seminary, is located. Frankfort bounds it on the north, Stockton on the south and Searsport on the west. It is about six miles in length, east and west, and three miles in width.

Prospect is fourteen miles northeast of Belfast. It was incorporated February 24, 1794. The name was suggested by its beautiful views. As incorporated, it was about seventeen miles in length from north to south. In 1845 a large portion of the town on the west and southwest was set off to Searsport; and in 1857 Stockton was formed from the southern portion of the remaining territory.

Early History

The first inhabitants, some of whom had been soldiers in the French and Indian wars, settled near Fort Pownall on Fort Point. John Odom, who built the first mill on the Penobscot River, settled at Sandy Point about three miles above the fort. Other early inhabitants were a Mr. Clifford, Mr. Treat, two or three named Colson, and Charles Curtis, from whom Curtis Point has its name.

Fort Pownal

The first notable event in the history of this region was the construction of a small fortification called Fort Pownall on the spot now known as Fort Point in 1758. Stockton now embraces this locality. The fortification was garrisoned with one hundred men but on the downfall of the French power in the north, the number was reduced to a mere guard.

86321

FORT KNOX, PROSPECT, MAINE

At the opening of the Revolution, the fort was in charge of Colonel Goldthwait, who was superintendent of the valuable traffic with the Indians of this place. In March, 1775, Captain Mowatt, notorious for his cruel bombardment and burning of Falmouth (Portland) a few months later, sailed up the river and transferred to his vessel all the heavy guns and the ammunition. It was destroyed by Commodore Saltonstall in 1779. The fort was named for Thomas Pownall, one of the best colonial governors of Massachusetts, who selected the site and directed the building of the fort.

Origin of Fort Knox

The present site of Fort Knox was selected as a fortification at the time of the controversy between Great Britain and the United States over the Northeastern Boundary. When Maine became a member of the federal union, March 15, 1820, she took the place of Massachusetts in the boundary dispute. William King, first governor of Maine, lost no time in calling the attention of the legislature to this boundary question.

The Boundary Controversy

By the treaty of 1783, one-half of the St. John River was given to Maine. After the War of 1812, the British claimed the whole of the upper part of the vast valley of the St. John. They demanded all the land above the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, which included about one-third of what was supposed to be the territory of Maine.

By the convention between the United States and Great Britain, at London, September 29, 1827, it was agreed, through the plenipotentiaries of the two

nations, that points of difference between the commissioners appointed according to the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, should be referred to some friendly sovereign or state. They finally made a choice of William, King of the Netherlands, as arbiter of questions submitted under that treaty. When his decision was presented neither side was satisfied.

From 1832 to 1842 the decision was waived by both the interested parties. During these years there had been frequent collisions on the frontier. In 1838 Governor Kent of Maine took measures to increase the efficiency of the militia and General Wool was sent to inspect the fortifications on the Penobscot, the St. Croix and the Kennebec. The line which Maine claimed by the treaty of 1783 was again surveyed. The territory in dispute became the prey of plunderers. Soon there was a conflict between the British lumbermen and the American officers.

Governor Harvey of New Brunswick issued a proclamation declaring that British territory had been invaded and ordering out a thousand of the militia. This aroused the indignation of the people of Maine. The legislature passed a resolve for the protection of the public lands and appropriated eight hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. A draft was also ordered for ten thousand three hundred and forty-three men from the militia to be ready for immediate action. Within a week ten thousand American troops were either in Aroostook County or on the march there.

Knox

Congress passed a bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise fifty thousand troops for the support of Maine, and appropriating ten million dollars to meet the expense, should the governor of New Brunswick fulfill his threat of maintaining exclusive jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. On the fifth of March, 1839, General Scott with his staff reached Augusta. He took quarters at the Augusta House and entered into correspondence with both Governor Harvey of New Brunswick and Governor Fairfield of Maine, endeavoring to act the part of peacemaker.

While this dispute was going on there was great excitement along the Penobscot for fear the British might invade Maine by way of the river. At a public meeting the following resolutions were adopted by the people of Prospect, May 4, 1840:

Resolutions of Defense

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States imposes upon the General Government the obligation of protecting the lives and property of the citizens thereof from foreign invasion, and upon the citizens the reciprocal duty of obedience and support; and whereas, this obligation extends to all important and national exigencies, as well those of great and impending danger, as those of actual invasion: And whereas, the history of all nations, and especially that of our own country, has shown that a strong, uniform, and permanent state of national defence is both the surest protection against the event of war, and the most humane mode of mitigating its calamities; and whereas, the dilatory measures, hypocritical assurances, and warlike preparations, of Great Britain in relation to our northeast boundary, but ill comport with the idea of an amicable adjustment of this "vexed question": And whereas, the valley of the Penobscot River, embracing a territory of several hundred miles in extent, and a population of about two hundred thousand, though capable of being put into a state of defence at a trifling expense, and naturally exposed to and likely to receive the first attacks of a foreign foe, is utterly defenceless. Therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That, while we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to sustain the integrity of our state and the honor of the Union

at the expense of our property and lives if need be, we call upon the General Government to afford us that protection against foreign invasion which the Constitution contemplates and enjoins.

Resolved, That the delay of Great Britain in effecting a settlement of the Northeast boundary question, is but another development of the policy that has governed the British cabinet for centuries. To wit: First to make every treaty as indefinite as possible; then to set up a claim to territory, from the ambiguity or uncertainty of the treaty; then to negotiate upon the subject for the longest possible periods; and, finally to throw the sword into the balance, and dictate right by might.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress forthwith to make an appropriation to be immediately applied in fortifying the Penobscot river and bay.

Resolved, That should the prospect of war with Great Britain prove fallacious, the duty of Congress to put the country into a state of defence will still be obligatory, and ought to be discharged.

Resolved, That should war come in the present unprepared state of the country, the blood of our defenceless citizens will be upon the authors of that miserable economy that will have invited foreign insolence and aggression.

Voted, That the above resolutions should be signed by the chairman and secretary, and copies forwarded to our representatives and senators in Congress assembled, and also published in the Belfast Journal.

Similar resolutions were also passed by the town of Frankfort.

General Wool's Report on Forts

At this time General Wool made a report on the fortifications of Maine. He recommended the establishment of a post in the vicinity of Moose River on the Canada road, fourteen miles from the Canada line, with an advanced post on the height of land which divides Canada from Maine; also a depot and concentration camp for the militia on the upper Kennebec and another depot at the foot of Moosehead Lake. The force at Houlton should be increased to five companies of infantry and one of artillery. At Calais he would place eight companies of infantry and two of artillery; at Eastport, two of infantry and one of artillery. At Bangor or vicinity, he would establish an arsenal,

EMBANKMENT ON THE RIVER FRONT, FORT KNOX

and fortifications at the entrance of the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers. Governor Kent informed General Wool that in twenty days he could muster at the Forks of the Kennebec, 12,000 militia, at Mattawamkeag 10,000 and at Calais 8,000. The enrolled militia in the state was 41,000.

The war however was avoided, General Scott having made satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties.

In the year 1842, Lord Ashburton came to Washington as the British ambassador. He was authorized to make a new treaty for the settlement of the boundary question. An extra session of the legislature of Maine was called. Commissioners were appointed to confer with Lord Ashburton and Secretary Webster upon this subject and the troublesome question was soon settled. England greatly needed a portion of this territory that there might be free communication between New Brunswick and Canada. Maine surrendered a considerable tract, and in compensation the United States received a territory of much greater value, on the borders of Lake Champlain and Lake Superior. The national government paid Maine one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the surrender. The state also received two hundred thousand dollars as reimbursement for the expense she had incurred in defending the integrity of American territory. The Senate of the United States ratified the Ashburton treaty August 20, 1842. By this treaty, arrangements were made for the final settlement of boundaries between the different states and the British possessions in North America.

Ashburton Treaty

Among the forts built at this time (1844) was Fort Knox, constructed on the west side of the Penobscot River, in the town of Prospect. The majestic beauty of this fortification overlooking the river makes this fort one of the wonder spots of the world.

Construction of Fort Knox

The land on which the fortifications are built consists of one hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths (124.5) acres, which includes ninety (90) acres of woodland.

The fort is constructed of granite from Mount Waldo near by. It was begun in 1846 and was never entirely completed. Beginning with 1846 there were several large appropriations and continual work. From the year 1852 until 1856 there were two appropriations, one for $25,000 and the other for $2,000. The remaining appropriations followed in close order: For the year ending June, 1857, $50,000; for the year ending June, 1861, $20,000; for the year ending June, 1862, $50,000; for the year ending June, 1863, $100,000; for the year ending June, 1864, $150,000.

In reply to a letter addressed to the War Department the Adjutant General, Major General Robert C. Davis, sent the following information:

"In a description, written in 1870 by the Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., In Charge, the following is stated:

Fort Knox in 1870

Quarters.—The officers' quarters in main works are unfinished, and built of brick and granite—bomb proof. They are divided into two separate buildings, two rooms in each building; each room measures 50 by

rmission Sprague's Journal of Maine History

A NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY MAP

Published March, 1843. Drawn from surveys made by authority of Congress.
A. A, the line as claimed by the United States.
C. C, the line as claimed by Great Britain.
B. B, the line settled upon by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

20 feet. In addition to the above there is a frame building outside of main works, built for Officers' quarters, measuring 40 by 20 feet, containing five small rooms—temporary.

The men's quarters in main works are bomb-proof, built of brick and granite, and are divided into eight compartments, each one measuring about 30 by 15, and now used as magazines. There is also one building for men's quarters outside of main works, frame, measuring 100 by 20 feet; temporary.

Store-houses.—There are two store-houses inside of main works, one of which is used for the implements appertaining to the ordnance at the post; measures 50 by 15 feet; capacity 6,750 cubic feet; condition leaky. The above store-houses are bomb-proof and built of brick and granite.

Hospital, guard-house, etc.—There are nine old frame buildings occupied at present by the Engineer Department as blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, implement houses, office, etc.; also one large barn, measuring about 75 by 25 feet; frame building, in good condition. There is also one unfinished frame building, intended for a kitchen, but now stored with wood belonging to the quartermaster's department.

Fuel, forage, and water.—Fuel is obtained by purchase; delivered at the post. Forage can be obtained by purchase at the post. There are two springs of water in main works, beside several cisterns.

Communication.—Between the post and nearest town is by steam ferry-boat.

Description of country, etc.—The country in the immediate vicinity of the fort is mountainous. The soil is generally of a brownish clay, and produces

GUN EMPLACEMENTS ON THE WALLS OF FORT KNOX, 1924
BUCKSPORT, AND VERONA ISLAND, ACROSS THE RIVER

grass, oats, barley, and potatoes. The quantity of timber is light, being of second growth, consisting principally of pine, beech, birch, and hemlock. About thirty acres of the reservation are under wood, and would yield, if cut, about three hundred cords. Grass and water good. Climate is cold, subject to fogs so prevalent on the Atlantic coast. Average temperature about 50°. Health of locality good.

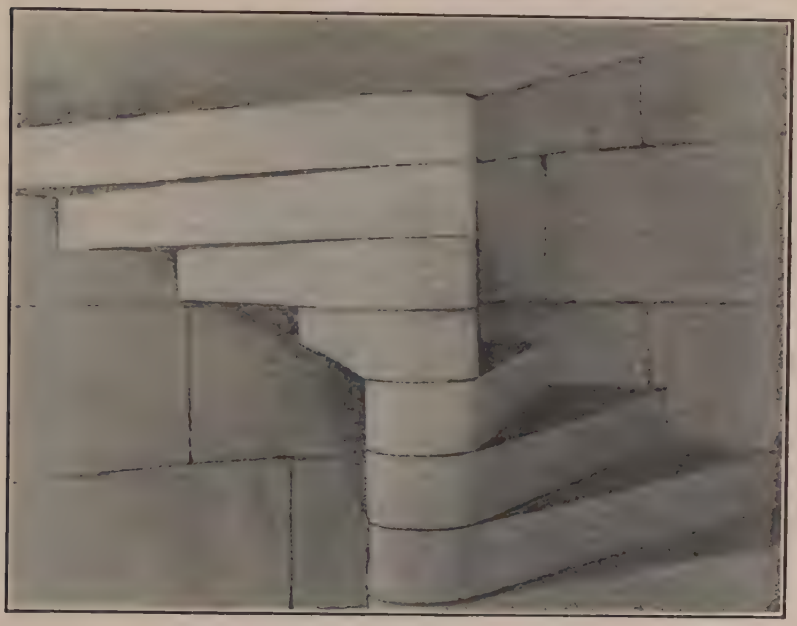
BATTERY B, FORT KNOX
COMMANDING THE APPROACH FROM BANGOR, 1924

Fort Knox in 1923

During the Civil War there were several companies in training at Fort Knox and at least one regiment was stationed here during the Spanish War. A recent visitor to this fortification was Mr. Harris Walter Reynolds, (Boston Transcript, Saturday, October 6, 1923) who describes the fort as follows:

There is no limit for appreciation and thrill in walking through the rifle galleries and parade ground and casements, parapets, moats and a score of other fascinating features. "Phlegmatic souls who know neither victory nor defeat" as Teddy would have it, can gather little from such visits, but those fortunate enough to be possessed of sentiment a-plenty may obtain no end of inspiration and pleasure in browsing about the fort.

That the person who drafted the plans for Fort Knox was assisted by able engineers is evidenced by examination of the masonry. My eyes were, indeed, opened to a realization of what fine masonry is—when I saw virtually all the pointing in as perfect condition as the day it was put there over fifty years ago. Great white beautiful slabs of granite placed edge on edge with the exactest precision and care. And the brick work was the same.



SPIRAL STAIRWAY AT FORT KNOX

The finest pieces of workmanship in the whole structure are the spiral staircases in which a complete circular column is formed by the several treads and risers, which are of solid pieces of granite. Of the many guns placed at Knox during the Civil War only a few remain; the others have been given as souvenirs to different parks, armories and other organizations.

Near both the north and south shore batteries may still be seen the brick ovens where the forty-two pound cannon balls were heated. It's very delightful along the shore where the cedar trees have grown up and hidden the guns. Nature has a kindly way of protecting objects when they become embarrassed by disuse.

The year 1795 is a memorable epoch in the history of Maine, made so in consequence of the resignation of Major General Henry Knox, as Secretary of War under Washington, and his removal to Thomaston. In the first days of the Revolution, Knox, with the rank of Colonel, had command of the artillery of the American army. During the continuance of the war the corps of artillery was principally employed with the main body of the army, near the person of Washington, and was relied on as an essential auxiliary in the most important battles. As a mark of Washington's appreciation of his services, Knox was selected to receive the sword of Cornwallis when that commander with his army was forced to surrender at Yorktown. After this battle his merits were duly acknowledged by Washington and rewarded by Congress with a commission of Major General—a grade second only to that of Commander-in-Chief. On the conclusion of peace he was intrusted with the difficult and delicate commission of disbanding the American Army at West Point.

General Knox

General Knox married Lucy Flucker, granddaughter of General Waldo and one of the heirs of the Waldo estate. Fort Knox was named for this distinguished general and first Secretary of War for the United States of America.

Maine Buys Fort Knox

On October 12, 1923, Dwight F. Davis, assistant Secretary of War, notified Governor Baxter of Maine that Fort Knox was for sale. Following is his letter:

October 12, 1923.

My dear Governor:—

The Congress of the United States by legislation approved March 4, 1923 (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), has authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of military reservations including that known as Fort Knox, opposite the town of Bucksport on the Penobscot River, Maine. The reservation contains 124.47 acres of land with improvements thereon consisting of the old brick and granite fortification and a few outbuildings.

The Fort Knox reservation has been duly appraised in accordance with the provisions of the above quoted legislation, in four parcels, as follows:

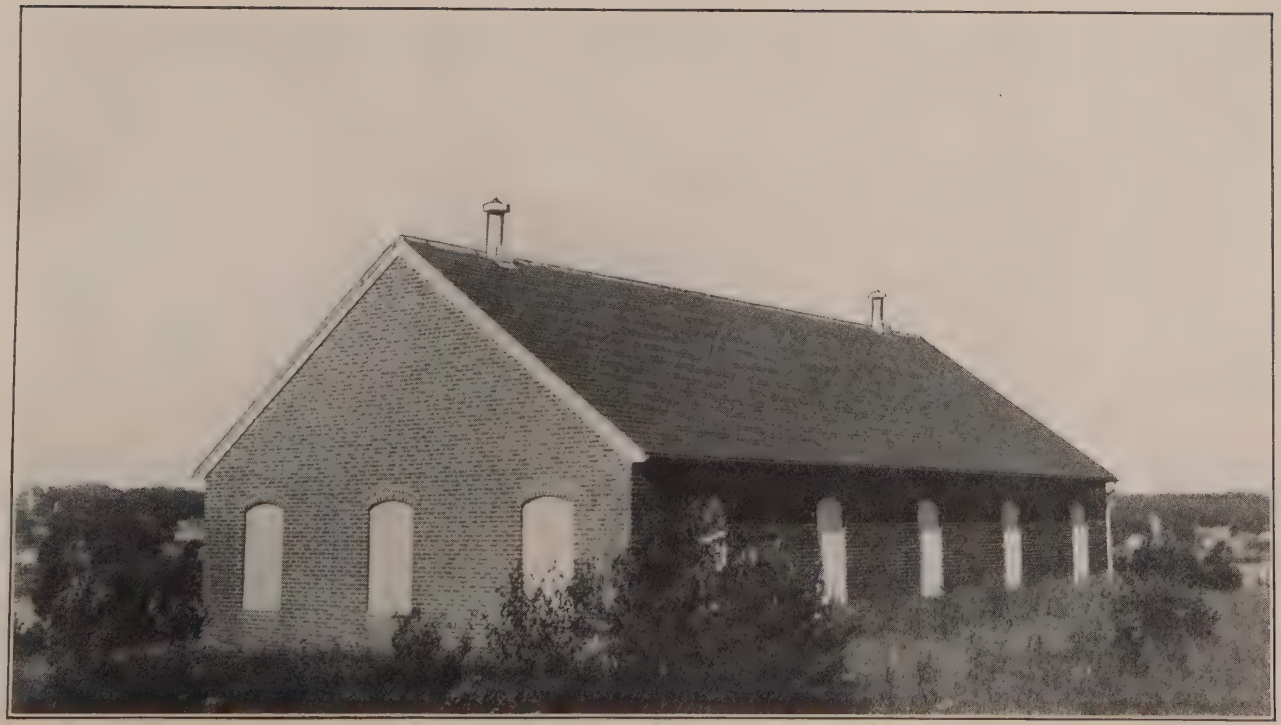
Tract No. 1—25 Acres of land, more or less (shown on photostat as 26.16 acres),	$100.00
Improvements thereon consisting of Old Fort and brick storehouse,	1.00
Tract No. 2—5 Acres of land, more or less,	100.00
Improvements thereon	650.00
Tract No. 3—35 Acres of land, more or less (shown on photostat as 36.15 acres),	35.00
150 Cords of mixed timber thereon,	300.00
Tract No. 4—60 Acres of land, more or less (shown on photostat as 60.4 acres),	60.00
350 Cords of mixed timber thereon,	875.00
Total	$2,121.00

You are hereby notified that the appraisal of the foregoing property, both as a whole and in parcels, with the improvements thereon, has been approved by me on October 2, 1923, in the amount of $2,121.00 While the legislation in question provides that the state or the county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the state, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the state does not desire the property you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Any information or data which may be of assistance to you in this respect will be gladly furnished upon request.

Sincerely yours,
Dwight F. Davis,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

The State at once sent the required sum to the War Department.



TORPEDO STORE HOUSE AT FORT KNOX, BUILT IN 1908

The Guns at Fort Knox

Some time before the government decided to sell the old forts, they had been abandoned and their guns distributed by gift or sale. The guns at Fort Knox were sold by the salvage officer at Portland Harbor. The purchaser was Mr. Thomas Burke of Boston who afterward sold them to Mr. Isadore Gordon of Rockland, Maine.

BATTERY A, FORT KNOX
COMMANDING APPROACH FROM BELFAST

After the state purchased the property, negotiations were opened with Mr. Gordon for the sale of the guns and carriages, and finally an agreement was reached by which the state paid two thousand dollars for the equipment.

Deed of Fort Knox

THIS DEED, made this 4th day of December, 1923, between the United States of America, by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1923, (42 Stat., 1450), party of the first part, and the State of Maine, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the United States of America, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Twenty-one Dollars ($2,121.00) lawful money of the United States, to it in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and forever quitclaimed and does by these presents, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second part, all right, title and interest of the party of the first part in and to the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate on the west bank of the Penobscot River, opposite the Town of Bucksport, in the County of Waldo, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> All of the land known as Fort Knox, Maine, containing approximately 124.5 acres, exclusive of roads, as shown on the map designated as "Plan of the Public Grounds at the Narrows of the Penobscot River, drawn by A. W. Tinkham, July 4, 1844," attached hereto and made a part thereof,

being all of the land conveyed to the United States of America by the following deeds:

> Deed dated September 4, 1843, from John Pierce, recorded in Volume 46, page 338 of the Deed Records of Waldo County.
>
> Deed dated September 4, 1843, from Hannah R. Harriman, et al, recorded in Volume 46, page 339 of the Deed Records of Waldo County.
>
> Deed dated September 25, 1843, from William French, recorded in Volume 46, page 509 of the Deed Records of Waldo County.
>
> Deed dated December 16, 1843, from Daniel H. Harriman, recorded in Volume 46, page 536, of the Deed Records of Waldo County.
>
> Deed dated March 23, 1844, from William French, recorded in Volume 50, page 178, of the Deed Records of Waldo County.
>
> Deed dated March 23, 1844, from John Lee, recorded in Volume 50, page 180, of the Deed Records of Waldo County.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises unto the party of the second part forever for use for public purposes only. It is expressly understood that upon cessation of such use the title and right of possession to the property hereinbefore described shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action brought.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, have caused the name of the party of the first part and the seal of the War Department of the United States of America, to be hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

(Seal) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

Recorded in Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Book 351, Page 406.
Recorded in State Land Office in Volume 1, Page 153, of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

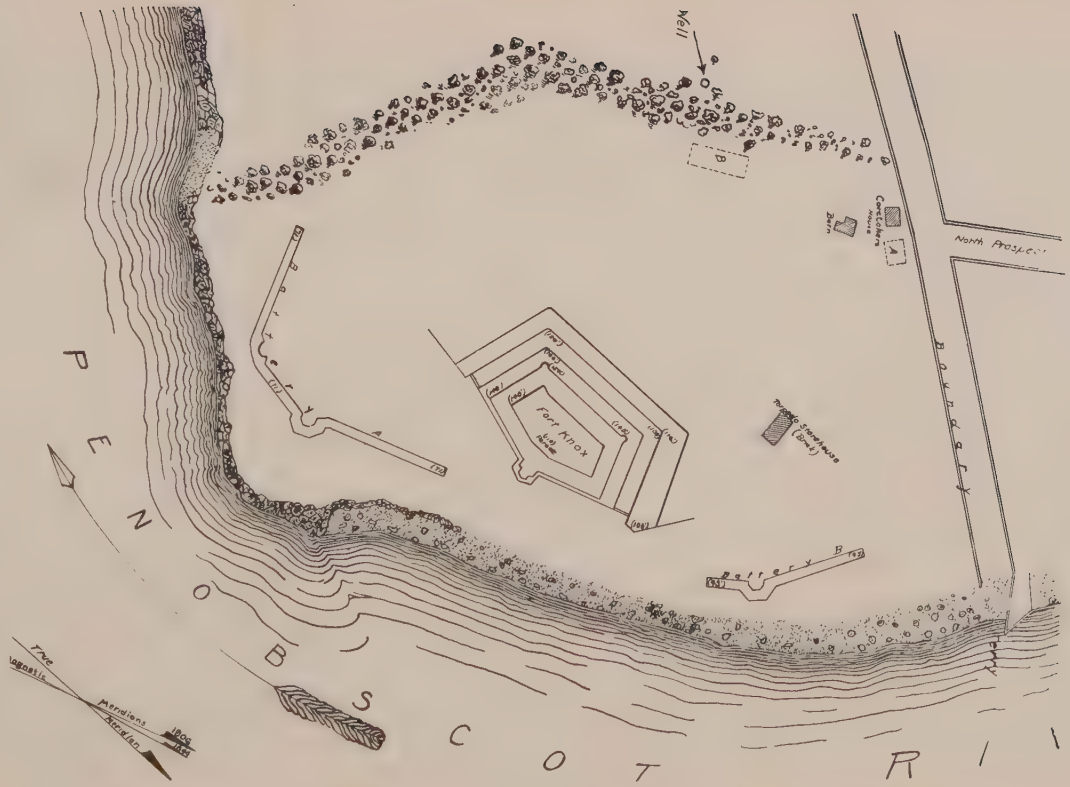
June 9, 1924.

For and in behalf of the State of Maine, I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Commanding Officer, Portland Harbor, Fort Williams, Maine, the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate in the town of Prospect, County of Knox (formerly Lincoln County), State of Maine, being all of the land known as Fort Knox, conveyed to the United States of America by deed dated the 4th day of December, 1923.

STATE OF MAINE
By Percival P. Baxter
Governor of Maine.

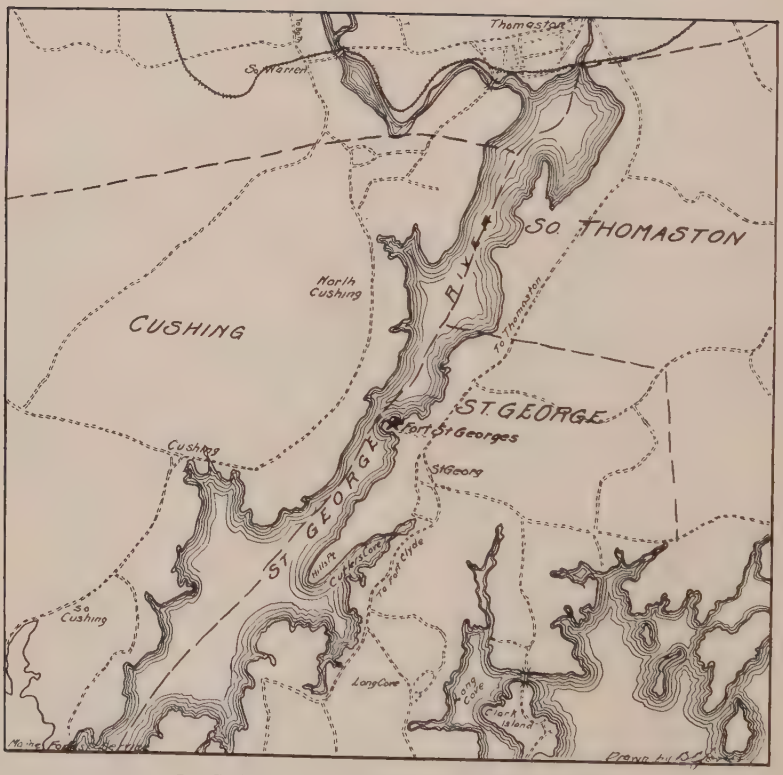
How to Reach Fort Knox

The Fort is half way between Belfast and Bangor. About fifteen miles from Belfast on the Atlantic Highway the tourist in search of the fort should turn to the right and take the road to Prospect Ferry, follow this road two and three quarter miles and again turn to the right, follow this second road one quarter of a mile to the gate of the reservation. The caretaker will be pleased to show visitors over the old fortification.



PLAN FORT KNOX

Fort St. George's



LOCATION OF FORT ST. GEORGE'S

FORT ST. GEORGE'S

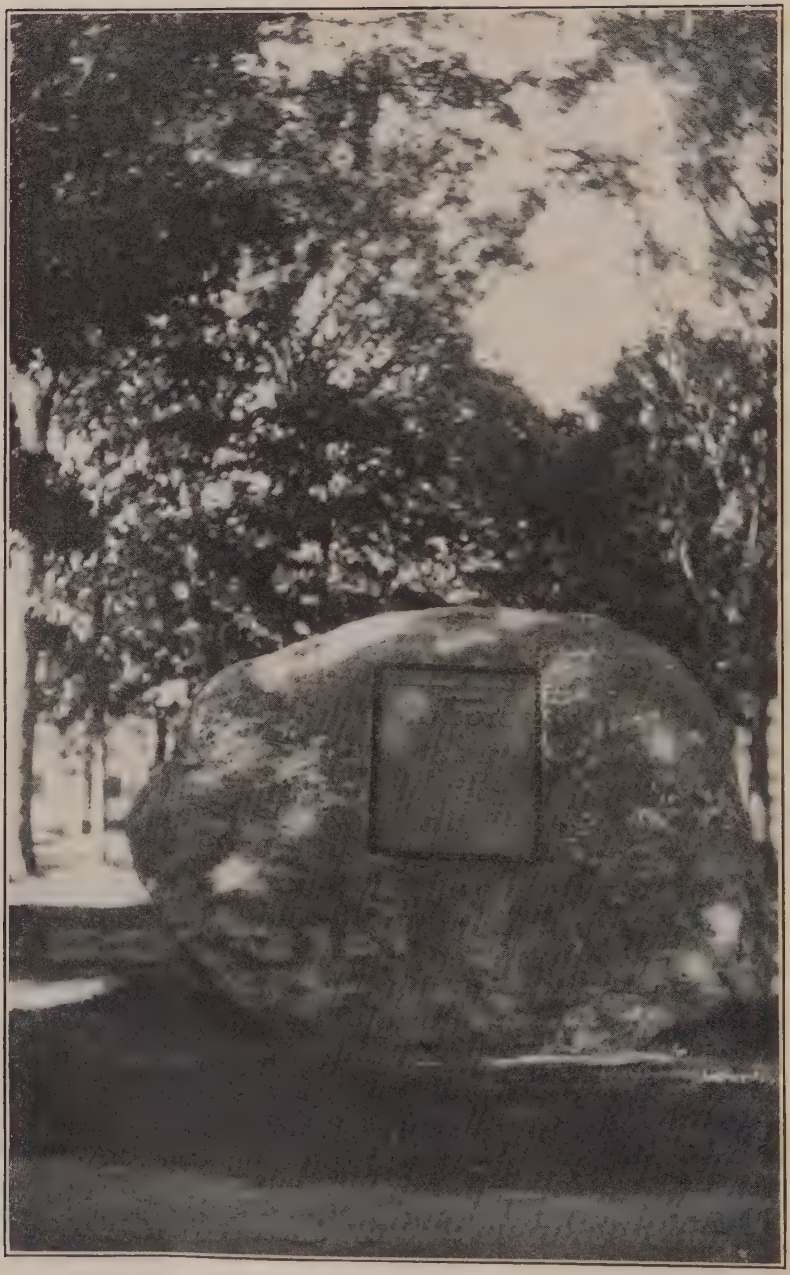
The town of St. George is situated in the extreme southern part of Knox County. It embraces the larger part of a long and broad peninsula formed by the St. George's river on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The town is bounded on the north by South Thomaston. St. George was originally a part of Cushing. What is now St. George was set off from Cushing and incorporated February 7, 1803.

St. George is about four miles from the Knox and Lincoln branch of the Maine Central Railroad at Thomaston and eight miles from Rockland, the county seat, and has stage connections daily to both points. The history of this locality is full of interest. It is among the earliest settlements on the Maine coast.

The earliest reference to the name in Maine history is June 11, 1605, when Rosier's account of the voyage of George Waymouth stated that the first land encountered on this coast was named by him "St. George's Island".

The next allusion was made by the Popham colonists in 1607, who sought refuge there and described it as an island, "Which we call St. George's". (Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., 3: 298).

December 13, 1607, about six months after the establishment of the colony, George Popham, director of its affairs, in a letter to James I, of England, concludes with these words: "In praesidio Sancti Georgii in Sagadahoc de Virginia". (Coll. Me. Hist. Soc., 5: 358). The word "Georgii" in this connection has always been translated "George", but it is no abuse of the Latin genitive to give it the full import of the English possessive case and render it "George's".



MEMORIAL OF WAYMOUTH'S VOYAGE, 1605, THOMASTON

In 1610, a map of Virginia was drawn, by an unknown hand, for James I. Upon this sketch appeared the designations "I. St. George" and "S. Georges Banck". (Brown's Genesis of the U.S., 1: opp. 456). Although the form may have been varied inadvertently from time to time, immemorial usage has fixed the sound in the minds of ancient inhabitants in the locality itself.

Sullivan wrote of "St. Georges" and Williamson of "St. George's", and even in the act of incorporation of the town of St. George, which was approved February 7, 1803, the Maine river was carefully engrossed under the style of "St. George's". Therefore, the correct usage of the name may be definitely defined: the town should always be written St. George, but the fort and the river, St. George's.

Waymouth at St. George

The story of St. George begins with the voyage of Captain Waymouth who visited the coast of Maine in 1605, when he discovered the St. George's River. The events of this voyage were recorded by James Rosier who accompanied Captain Waymouth.

The chief significance of Waymouth's voyage was in its establishing the first English claim to New England. On the occasion of the Tercentenary of the visit of Waymouth in 1905 a granite cross was placed at Pentecost Harbor on Allen's Island marked "1605—Waymouth—1905", in memory of the cross Waymouth placed on one of the islands.

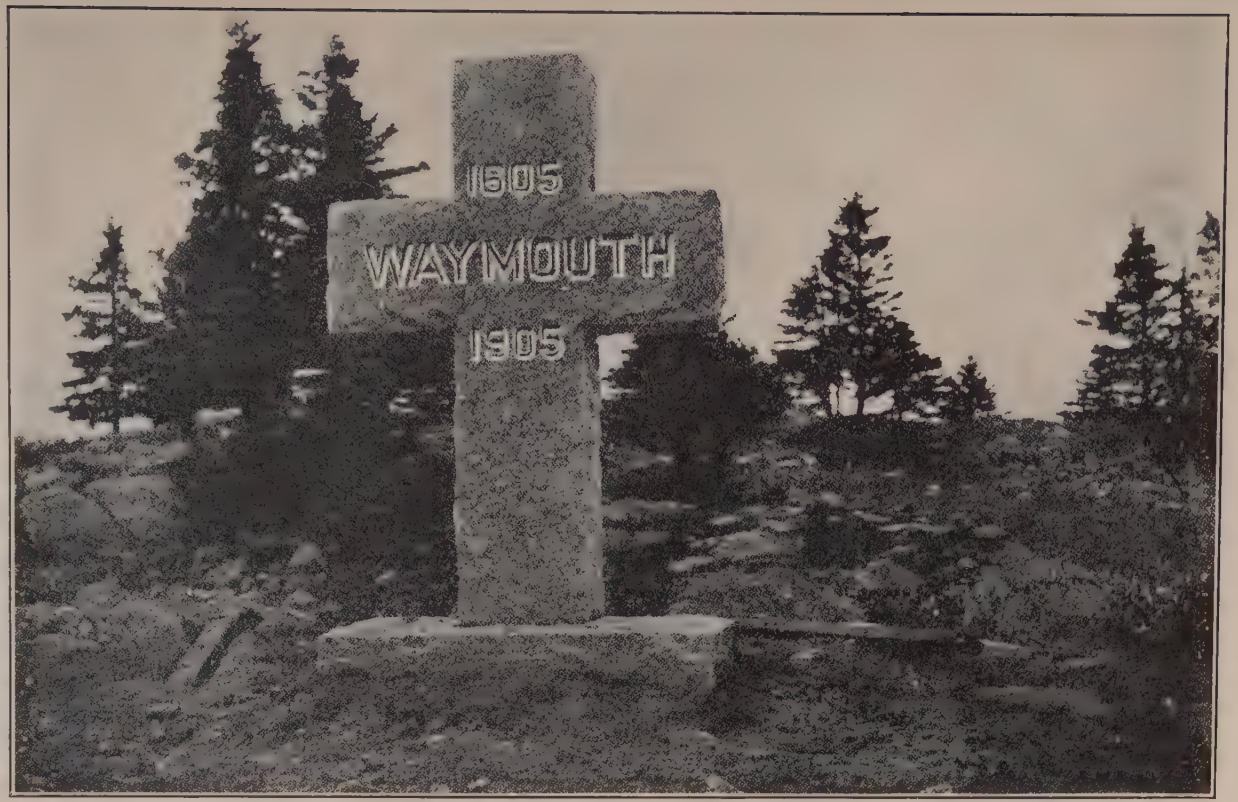
A giant boulder was placed in the shaded parkway of the main street in Thomaston bearing the following inscription:

To Commemorate the Voyage of
Captain
George Waymouth
To the Coast of Maine
In 1605
His Discovery and Exploration of the
St. George's River
And Planting a Cross on the
Northerly Shore of this Harbor
Where the River "Trended Westward"
The Earliest Known Claim of
Right of Possession by Englishmen
On New England Soil
This Tablet is Erected by the
Town of Thomaston
1905

Muscongus Patent

The Council of Plymouth in England, which had been established for settling and governing New England, being in danger of dissolution by royal authority, made various and hasty grants to different adventurers of nearly the whole territory between the Piscataqua and the Penobscot, in the expectation that its acts already past would be requested after the Council itself should cease to exist. One of these was the grant made of the lands on the River St. George's, March 23rd, 1630, to Beauchamp and Leverett, called "The Lincolnshire, or Muscongus Patent", or grant.

A company was formed with Edward Ashley, agent, and Captain William Pierce, an assistant. These were sent over in the spring of the same year, 1630, in a small new-made vessel, named the "Lyon", with five laborers, one of them a carpenter. They were well furnished with provisions and articles of trade, which moreover were increased in the autumn by a supply of corn and wampum from Plymouth



CROSS ON ALLEN'S ISLAND AT MOUTH OF ST. GEORGE'S RIVER

Colony. They arrived here safely, in June, and established a truck-house on the eastern bank of St. George's River, five miles below the head of tide-waters. Here possession and traffic were continued down to the first Indian war, in 1675; and Waldo's petition of 1731 affirms that "considerable settlements and improvements" were made here.

Many English vessels, sent out to the new and thriving colony of Massachusetts stopped here on their return, attracted by the rich and gigantic forest growth; according to Winthrop, several cargoes of masts were taken here in 1634 and 1635.

On Leverett's death at Boston, Massachusetts, April 3rd, 1650, and of his wife six years later, the patent passed into the hands of their son, Captain John Leverett, afterwards Governor of the Massachusetts Colony and a distinguished man. Some years later John Leverett, President of Harvard College and the grandson of Governor John Leverett, became the proprietor of this patent. The second Indian war being happily over, he decided to develop the patent. In 1719 he associated others with him, and divided the grant into ten shares, one of which was given to Spencer Phips, adopted son and heir of Governor William Phips, in exchange for the Indian title from Madockawando, the famous Penobscot Chief. It was subsequently divided into thirty shares, and others, called "the Twenty Associates", two of whom were Jonathan and Cornelius Waldo of Boston, were admitted into the company as tenants in common, under mutual obligations for procuring settlers for two towns of eighty families each, and making preparations for their accommodation. For this purpose, in 1719 and 1720, they erected two

strong blockhouses on the eastern side of St. George's River, with a covered way to the water side, and a large area between them enclosed by palisades. The spot chosen was at the river's bend in what is now Thomaston, in front of the mansion of the late General Knox, and was to be the nucleus of the settlement to which they gave the name of Lincoln. There were several forts on the St. George's river—this one at Thomaston, the site of the Knox Mansion, the fort at Robinson's Point in St. George, Fort Burton in Cushing, and Fort Lucia at the mouth of the river.

The First Fort

In 1722 there broke out "Gov. Shute's, or the Fourth, Indian War". An assault was made by the Indians, June 15th, upon the Fort. A second attack was made two months later. The assault continued furiously twelve days and nights, when the siege was finally abandoned.

On Christmas day, 1723, the Indians made another attempt to take the fort. They were encouraged by information obtained from two prisoners who told them that the fort was in a defenseless state. The siege was prosecuted for thirty days, with a resolution that well-nigh amounted to madness. But Captain William Kennedy, who was now the commanding officer, being a man of intrepid courage, held out till Colonel Westbrook arrived and put the enemy to flight.

After this probably more interest was felt in maintaining this post, and in the spring of 1724 the command of it was given to Captain Josiah Winslow, who graduated at Harvard University in 1721, and was the grandson and great-grandson,

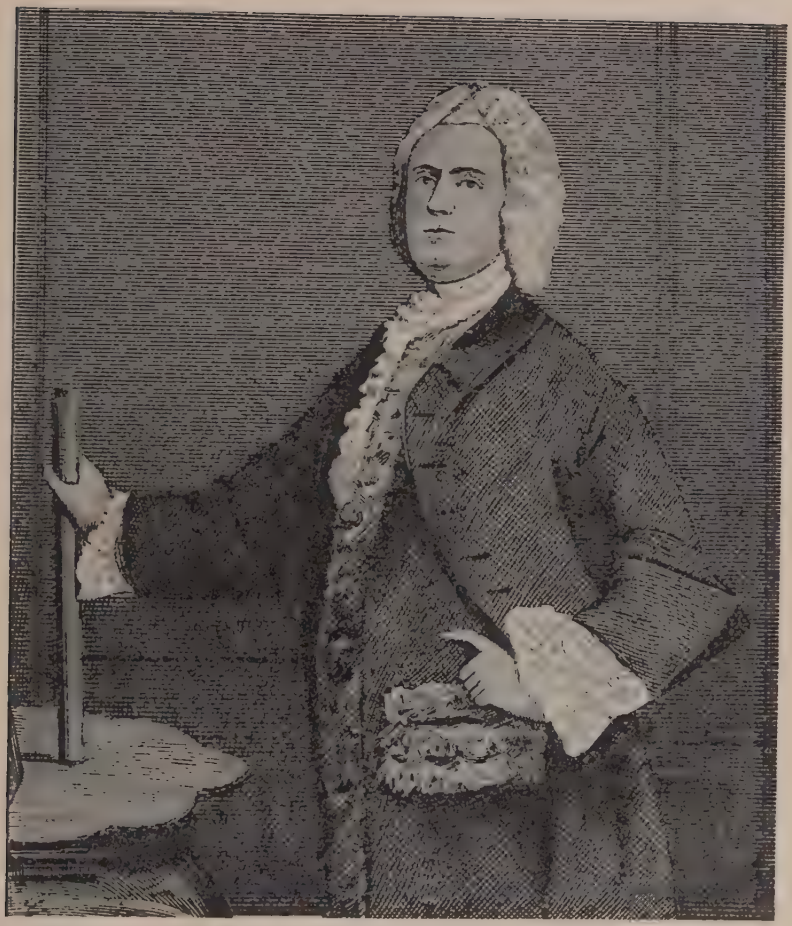
respectively, of the two Governors Winslow of Plymouth. He was killed by the Indians soon after coming to Fort St. George's.

Indians With a Navy

A remarkable feature of the Indians' warfare that year was the naval force acquired by seizing upon fishing-vessels, boats and shallops to the number of twenty-two sail, which for a time proved very troublesome. "A part of this fleet", says Williamson in his history of Maine, "proceeded up the river St. George's once more fully determined to lay the fort in ashes. To effect their purpose, the savage crews filled a couple of their shallops with combustibles, which were set on fire and urged so near the blockhouse that they would have communicated the flames had not individual exertion prevented. The enemy then offered favorable terms, if the garrison would surrender. But every offer of the kind was promptly rejected; and as they were utterly unable to take or destroy the fortification, either by force or stratagem, they retired without doing any considerable injury". The Indians became tired of the war, and proffers of peace were made.

Trading Post

The Indians long insisted that the blockhouse here and the one at Kennebec should be abandoned; this not being acceded to, a treaty was finally concluded and the Indians pacified by a promise to open a truck or trading-house at the fort, to be constantly supplied with goods, for their supply in fair and honorable trade. This was done, in part at least; and a Mr. Mountfort acted as manager of the trade. The command of the fort and garrison was (Dec. 13th,



S. Waldo

1725) given to Captain John Gyles, a native of Pemaquid well fitted for his station by his knowledge of the Indian tongue, acquired at an early age during a nine years' captivity.

Peace was now well established and likely to continue. Samuel Waldo, having obtained a title to five-sixths of the whole patent, and at length in possession of the lands on the St. George's and Medomac Rivers, began the settlement here in earnest. In 1742 Governor Shirley, with a committee, made a visit and reported to the General Court, September 3rd, that "at St. George's I found the new fort well piqueted and, so far as it was proceeded in, faithfully performed".

Waldo Patent

In March, 1744 France having joined with Spain in declaring war against England, and Indian troubles becoming imminent, preparations were made to strengthen the frontier posts and the settlers encouraged to remain and defend themselves. Independent of the governmental establishment at the Fort, the inhabitants at their own expense built a blockhouse, constructed of heavy timber, with projections and loop-holes at each corner, platform and parapet at the roof, and other contrivances, by means of which a few men might repel the assaults of a far superior number.

These preparations were not made too soon; as the Indians, exasperated by the recent Louisburg victory over their French allies, on the 19th of July made a furious attack on the place. Governor Shirley, in his message of July 22nd says, "on Saturday evening last I received an account from

Captain Bradbury of a great number of Indians attacking the Fort at St. George's River, burning several houses on that river, killing a great number of cattle, and killing or taking one of the inhabitants". The Indians who made this attack on the fort were supposed to be from Canada, assisted probably by a few Penobscots. Demands were immediately made upon the latter, through Captain Bradbury, to deliver up within a fortnight those of their tribe concerned in this outrage, or war would be declared against them. This demand not being complied with, war, usually denominated the "Spanish or Fifth Indian", was declared against all the eastern tribes.

Unawed by the various plans and preparations against them, early in September of the year 1747, a large body of Indians, with some French, laid siege to the fort. They made two unsuccessful attempts to form a subterranean passage from the bank of the river to enable them to get under the Fort on the eastern side, where the distance was about ten rods. Peace being finally established in 1749, the settlers who had gathered here and during the Indian War had lived at the fort and blockhouse, came out with their families and scattered to their several farms up the river or down to the Lower Town, leaving what is now Thomaston comparatively deserted and desolate. The two mills, together with most of the log houses and other buildings, except the barracks and truck house in the fort and blockhouse, had been destroyed.

The sixth and last Indian War was declared by the General Court, June 10, 1755. This was against all the eastern tribes except those on the Penobscot. The tribes, now united, opened their spring campaign by a spirited attack on the stone blockhouse.

Notwithstanding the capture of Louisburg in 1758 which drew off many soldiers from these eastern parts, thirty-five men were continued at the fort here and the usual number at the blockhouses.

Thomas Pownal at Fort St. George's

Governor Thomas Pownall, in August, 1758, having received information from Nova Scotia that a body of French were meditating an attempt upon Fort St. George's and the destruction of all the settlements, immediately embarked with such forces as were at hand, on board the ship "King George" and sloop "Massachusetts". Arriving here, he threw these auxiliaries with some additional warlike stores into the fort at a most fortunate juncture; for within thirty-six hours after his departure the fort was actually assailed by a body of four hundred French and Indians.

Colonel Samuel Waldo of Falmouth, after the death of his father, occasionally visited the place to look after the estate. In 1765 he sold the two shares which fell to him by right to his brother-in-law, Thomas Flucker, Esquire, who was the father of the wife of General Knox. The garrison was discontinued in 1762 and the property sold at auction, the guns and ammunition being left under the care of its late commander, Captain North.

General Knox Buys the Waldo Patent

In October, 1790, Knox obtained license of the Supreme Judicial Court to sell all the real estate of Thomas Flucker and, May 27, 1791, gave bonds faithfully to account for the same to the State Treasurer. Having been duly sworn before Judge Iredell of Philadelphia and having caused advertisements, dated March 21, 1791, to be posted in various places, he made sale, at the

"MONTPELIER," HOME OF GEN. HENRY KNOX, THOMASTON

Bunch of Grapes tavern in State Street, Boston, July 2, 1791, to Oliver Smith of Boston, of the two-fifths of the Waldo Patent belonging to said Flucker's estate, estimated at 65,000 or 70,000 acres. This purchase Smith conveyed to Henry Jackson of Boston, who on October 1, 1792, transferred it to General Knox for the sum of $5,200.

In 1793, Knox purchased of Samuel Waldo (3rd) and others, the two remaining fifths of the Waldo Patent, and thus, in his own right and that inherited by his wife, became sole proprietor of the Waldo estate with the exception of what had been previously alienated.

General Knox built on his estate at Thomaston a great house. The site chosen was well selected, nearly on that of the old fortress, though a little farther from the banks of the George's, with a delightful prospect in front extending several miles down that river. The ordinary style of living adopted was not less magnificent than the building, resembling more that of the old baronial castles than that of a private dwelling.

In his "Passages from American Note-books" Hawthorne tells of a visit to the Knox Estate in 1868. He writes "I walked with . . . to see General Knox's old mansion,—a large, rusty-looking edifice of wood, with some grandeur in the architecture, standing on the banks of the river, close by the site of an old burial-ground, and near where an ancient fort had been erected for defense against the French and Indians.

1868
Hawthorne Visits Knox Estate

The general lived in grand style, and received throngs of visitors from foreign parts, and was obliged to part with large tracts of his possession,

till now there is little left but the ruinous mansion and the ground immediately around it. His tomb stands near the house,—a spacious receptacle, an iron door at the end of a turf-covered mound, and surmounted by an obelisk of marble.

The house and its vicinity, and the whole tract covered by Knox's patent, may be taken as an illustration of what must be the result of American schemes of aristocracy. It is not forty years since this house was built, and Knox was in his glory; but now the house is all in decay. Little appertains to the mansion except the tomb and the old burial-ground, and the old fort".

It is a matter of regret that some action was not taken to preserve the Knox house as a historical museum. The old mansion was torn down some years ago and the only reminder of the old days is the building once used for servants' quarters which today is the station of the Maine Central Railroad at Thomaston.

Fort St. George's

The fort recently purchased by the State of Maine is a small fort at St. George, about four miles from the site of the Knox Mansion, built by the government in July, 1809, under the superintendence of Captain Thomas Vose of Thomaston. A Major Porter was also there from June 28th to July 11th, probably to inspect or direct the work. The fort consisted of a rampart in the form of a crescent towards the river, upon which were mounted two if not three 18-pound guns. Attached to this were the barracks, a small blockhouse and magazine of brick; and the enclosure was completed in the rear by a high board fence. At, or soon after, the commencement of the war of 1812, a guard of soldiers

was stationed in this post under command of Sergeant Nute; but these having been withdrawn for service elsewhere, Nute, June 8th, 1813, left the establishment in the charge of H. Prince, who engaged an elderly man, Ephraim Wylie, to stay there and keep things in order.

This fort had but one engagement which occurred in 1814 when the English ship "Bulwark" of seventy-four guns sailed up the St. George's River. They captured the fort, spiked the guns and departed. An interesting description of this event may be found in the History of Thomaston by Cyrus Eaton.

Mr. Wilbur P. Strong, of Thomaston, who has a summer home at St. George, in answer to a letter asking for information has sent the following reply: "The fort is on a point of rocky land projecting from the east bank into the George's River. It consists now of a breastwork of earth about six feet high and perhaps fifty feet long. There is a small cellar now fallen in and another still smaller, probably the remains of the magazine. The entire end of the point is now overgrown with alders. There is no well. The remains of a road extend to the main highway between Thomaston and Port Clyde, about one-quarter of a mile. This road was sunken at its upper end and shows evidence of a palisade on the south side as it nears the fort. The neck of land connecting with the mainland is ten rods wide".

Fort St. George's in 1924

Standing on the fort point which rises gradually in a smooth field to the river, there is a view of great beauty. Looking up the river one sees Thomaston and the Camden Mountains. Looking down the river toward Muscongus Bay one sees the shores

THE BUSHES IN THE PICTURE ARE ON THE SITE OF FORT ST. GEORGE'S. THE DOG IS STANDING ON A ROCK, ONE OF THE CORNER STONES OF THE FORT.

of Friendship and at night Monhegan Light, twenty-four miles away, can be plainly seen. There is a right of way over the Robinson Farm to the fort reservation. A few days work with a dozen men would make the road passable for automobiles. Tourists will find a good road from Thomaston and Rockland to St. George. The scenery along the old river will delight the eye and the view from the Fort site will be worth the time of any traveler.

Maine buys Fort St. George's

Under date of October 1, 1923, the War Department offered to sell the fort on the St. George's river to the State of Maine. Acting-Secretary of War, Robert C. Davis, wrote to the Governor as follows:

War Department, Washington, October 1, 1923.

My dear Governor:

The Congress of the United States by legislation approved March 4, 1923 (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), has authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of various military reservations including that known as Saint George's (Robinsons Point), Knox County, Maine. This reservation contains 2.63 acres of land with no improvements thereon.

You are hereby notified that the Fort Georges military reservation has been duly appraised as a whole, in the amount of $22.50, in accordance with the provisions of the above legislation, and that I have approved such appraisal on September 8, 1923. While the legislation in question provides that the state or county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the state, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the state does not desire the property you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Any information or data which may be of assistance to you in this respect will be gladly furnished upon request.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Davis,

Acting Secretary of War.

Governor Baxter of Maine accepted this offer and forwarded a check for the price named to the War Department.

Deed of Fort St. George's

THIS DEED, made this 4th day of December, 1923, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat., 1450), party of the first part, and THE STATE OF MAINE, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the United States of America, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty-two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($22.50) lawful money of the United States, to it in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and forever quitclaimed and does by these presents, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second part, all right, title and interest of the party of the first part in and to the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate in the town of Saint George's, County of Knox (formerly Lincoln County), State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> A certain tract or point of land lying on the eastern side of the Saint George's River, in the Town of Saint George, County and State aforesaid, being known by the name of "Robinson's Point", containing two acres and a half and twenty rods of land. Being bounded as follows, to wit,
>
> Beginning at a stake and stones at high water mark on the southwest side of said point; thence North forty-nine degrees East, ten rods, across said point, to a stake and stones on the northeast side of said point; thence westerly around said point by the river and the bounds first mentioned, together with all the flats belonging to the said premises to low water mark, subject, however, to a right of passage to Joseph Robinson and his heirs from said Robinson Farm to the western angle or point of the above-described premises in the most direct way and where it will be the least damage to the Battery which is to be erected on said premises, for the purpose of landing any goods he or they may want to land, or for the purpose of ferrying across said river, and also subject to a right reserved to the said Robinson for the privilege of a ferry from said point across the river,

being all of the land known as Fort Saint George's, Maine, conveyed to the United States of America by deed dated September 22, 1808, from Joseph Robinson, recorded in Liber 64, Folio 126, of the Deed Records of Lincoln County, Maine,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises unto the party of the second part forever for use for public park purposes only. It is expressly understood that upon cessation of such use the title and right of possession to the property hereinbefore described shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action brought.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, have caused the name of the party of the first part and the seal of the War Department of the United States of America, to be hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

Recorded in Knox County Registry of Deeds, Book 198, page 309.
Recorded in State Land Office in Vol. 1, Page 146, of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

March 4, 1924.

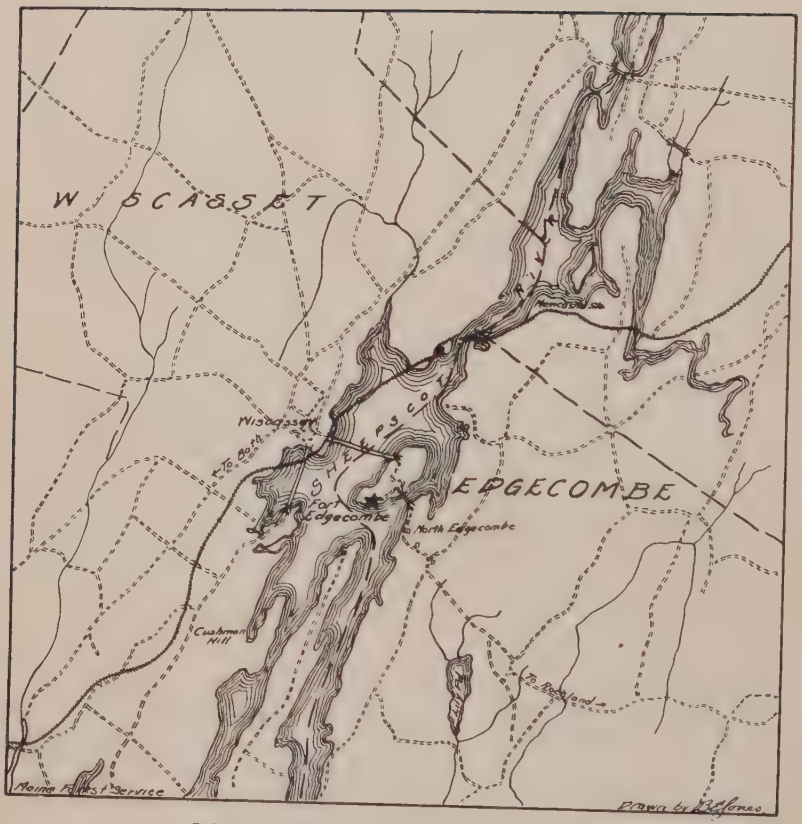
For and in behalf of the State of Maine, I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Commanding Officer, Portland Harbor, Fort Williams, Maine, the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate in the town of Saint Georges, County of Knox (formerly Lincoln County), State of Maine, being all of the land known as Fort Saint George's, Maine, conveyed to the United States of America by deed dated September 22, 1808, from Joseph Robinson, recorded in Liber 64, Folio 126, of the Deed Records of Lincoln County, Maine.

STATE OF MAINE
By Percival P. Baxter
Governor of Maine.

How To Reach Fort St. George's

Travelers who wish to visit the old fort should take the St. George road going south to Tenant's Harbor and Port Clyde. The fort is about eight miles from Rockland and four miles from Thomaston. Near St. George Post Office leave the main road, turn to the right, and take the old sunken military road, going about a quarter of a mile toward St. George's River.

Fort Edgecomb



LOCATION OF FORT EDGECOMB

FORT EDGECOMB

Fort Edgecomb is in the town of Edgecomb which is located in the southern part of Lincoln County. It is situated upon the peninsula formed by the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, bounded on the north by Newcastle and on the south by Boothbay. The northwestern part of the peninsula is connected with Wiscasset by a bridge two-fifths of a mile in length, across the Sheepscot. West of the southern part is the town of Westport, which occupies a long island in the Sheepscot River.

Edgecomb was originally settled in 1744 by Samuel Trask and others. The original plantation was called Freetown, which name it retained until it was incorporated as a town in 1774. The name was given by the General Court in honor of Lord Edgecomb, who at this crisis was distinguished as a friend to the American Colonies.

The land known as Fort Edgecomb, located on the south end of Davis Island, at the narrowest part of Sheepscot River and across the harbor from Wiscasset, was purchased by the United States of America from Moses Davis, by deed dated June 13, 1808. This is one of four forts erected by the Federal Government in the County of Lincoln, for the protection of the Maine coast. The other three were Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec, George's on the banks of the St. George's River, and another on an island, now known as Fort Island, in the Damariscotta River.

Origin of the Fort

May 30, 1808, Major Moses Porter, then the oldest engineer officer of the United States Army, selected and ran out three and fifteen one-hundredths acres of Davis Island and marked same for military works, the construction of which was very soon begun—the trees being felled and hauled off on Monday, the first day of June. On the second of August, Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, came to the island and gave directions for building the batteries. By the 23rd of February, 1809, the batteries were so far completed that teams were employed in hauling up cannon to be mounted.

By March 4, 1809, guns had been mounted and they were used in firing a salute that day in honor of the inauguration of President Madison. At that time Wiscasset was an important shipping point and a large garrison was stationed there during the war of 1812-14. In addition to Fort Edgecomb, there was another fort—Fort McDonough—built on the high land at the northern extremity of Westport Island, just across the narrows from Fort Edgecomb. The earthworks of this fortification in the form of a five-pointed star, can still be seen. A letter from William D. Patterson, of Wiscasset, informs me that "Fort McDonough was built hastily and was a structure of earth and logs equipped with six eighteen pounders, as I was informed by the late Rufus King Sewall who, when a lad, lived near it. The garrison appears to have been drawn from the Fourth Division of militia under command of General William King and the Eighth Division under command of General Henry Sewall".

FORT EDGECOMB WITH WISCASSET TO THE LEFT

At Fort Edgecomb extensive earthworks were built and a magazine of brick and stone was constructed near the shore. These are visible today but are in poor condition.

The blockhouse at Edgecomb is a heavy, square timbered structure of two stories with a basement. The first story, twenty-seven feet in width, is pierced for musketry, commanding all approaches. The style was copied from the old English forts. Octagonal in shape, the blockhouse still stands, showing to visitors the methods of construction of that day, the thickness of the walls, the wooden peg construction, the size of the hinges bolted to the massive doors, and the loopholes. The second story is thirty feet in width, twelve-foot posted and pierced with heavy portholes like the gun deck of a ship of war, having an overhang of about two feet, the whole being surmounted with a wooden tower, outlook or watch-box, with an extensive view of the river, harbor and surrounding country. The grandeur of the river seen across the breastworks, on a beautiful summer day, will create an impression never to be forgotten. Originally a great flagstaff stood on the parade in front and below the elevated plateau on which the blockhouse stands.

The Block House

On the east front of the fortification was a long, low range of barrack-houses, near which was a brick bakehouse. On the west front was a long range of rooms for storage, at the foot of which was an artificial quay, or landing, for barges. The magazine, which was six feet in width, seven feet high, and seven feet long, was beneath the lower batteries in the east bastion, the floor of the magazine being sixteen feet below the top of the bastion, which is

FORT EDGECOMB, FROM THE RIVER, 1924

five feet thick. The passage way leading to the magazine, was three and one-half feet wide and ten feet long.

The fort had a heavy stockade, painted dark red, and guarded by great timber gates. The face of the batteries, which were built of brick and stone, was whitened with plaster, as were the blockhouse and barracks. In the centre of the parade ground, overlooking the lower batteries is a single massive circular earthwork where was mounted a fifty-pound Columbiad. Four long eighteen-pound guns were mounted in barbette and two short carronades in the blockhouse. The guns were removed to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, in the summer of 1816.

View of the Fort from the River

To see the fort as it looked at the time of its erection, imagine yourself in a boat on the river, looking towards the fortifications, which were built on three levels. At the water's edge, the first terrace, walled with stone and brick, sweeps around the point, with two bastions, each having an emplacement for one gun. The gun on the east commanded the Sheepscot River, the one on the west commanded "Back River", or the arm of the river to the right of Westport Island.

On the second terrace, also circular, and but half as long as the first, one gun was mounted. The parade, or drill, ground was on this second level.

A straight embankment formed the third or highest terrace, which was twice as long as the next lower terrace, and mounted two guns, one of which commanded the Sheepscot River, and the other, "Back River".

BLOCKHOUSE, FORT EDGECOMB

The blockhouse stands at the summit, behind the batteries.

Purchase of Fort Edgecomb

An interesting circumstance in connection with the purchase of Fort Edgecomb was that General John J. Pershing, who commanded the army of the United States in the World War, was at the time acting as Secretary of War for the United States. General Pershing wrote to Governor Baxter:

War Department, Washington, September 13, 1923.

My dear Governor:

The Congress of the United States by legislation approved March 4, 1923 (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), has authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of various military reservations including that known as Fort Edgecomb, Maine. This reservation contains 3.15 acres of land, with improvements thereon consisting of an old block house.

You are hereby notified that the Fort Edgecomb reservation has been duly appraised as a whole, in the amount of $501.00, in accordance with the provisions of the above legislation, and that I have approved such appraisal on August 22, 1923. While the legislation in question provides that the state or the county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the state, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the state does not desire the property you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Any information or data which may be of assistance to you in this respect will be gladly furnished upon request.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Pershing,

Acting Secretary of War.

Governor Baxter at once sent a check for $501.00 and the transfer of the fort was made through the office of the commanding officer at Fort Williams, Portland Harbor, Maine.

John J. Pershing

Deed of Fort Edgecomb

THIS DEED, made this 4th day of December, 1923, between the United States of America, by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat., 1450), party of the first part, THE STATE OF MAINE, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the United States of America, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred One Dollars ($501.00) lawful money of the United States, to it in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and forever quitclaimed and does by these presents, remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second part, all right, title, and interest of the party of the first part in and to the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situated in the town of Edgecomb, County of Lincoln, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> Beginning at a stake standing on the southerly part of the Folly on the bank thereof; thence North forty-one degrees West, twenty-three rods, to a stake; thence South thirty-nine degrees West, seven rods, to a stake; thence South twenty-three and a half degrees West, nineteen rods, to a stake standing on the Ferry Point at high water; thence southeasterly such a course to low water mark as will leave twenty feet from low water mark on any part of the extreme point of said Folly; thence Northeasterly by low water mark to the point of beginning,

being all of the land known as Fort Edgecomb, conveyed to the United States of America by deed dated June 13, 1808, from Moses Davis, recorded in the land records of Lincoln County, Maine, in Volume 1, Page 192.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises unto the party of the second part forever for use for public park purposes only. It is expressly understood that upon cessation of such use the title and right of possession to the property hereinbefore described shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action being brought.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, have caused the name of the party of the first part and the seal of the War Department of the United States of America to be hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

Recorded in Lincoln County Registry of Deeds, Book 369, page 38.
Recorded in State Land Office, Volume 1, page 156 of Miscellaneous records of Deeds.

Forts Popham and Baldwin

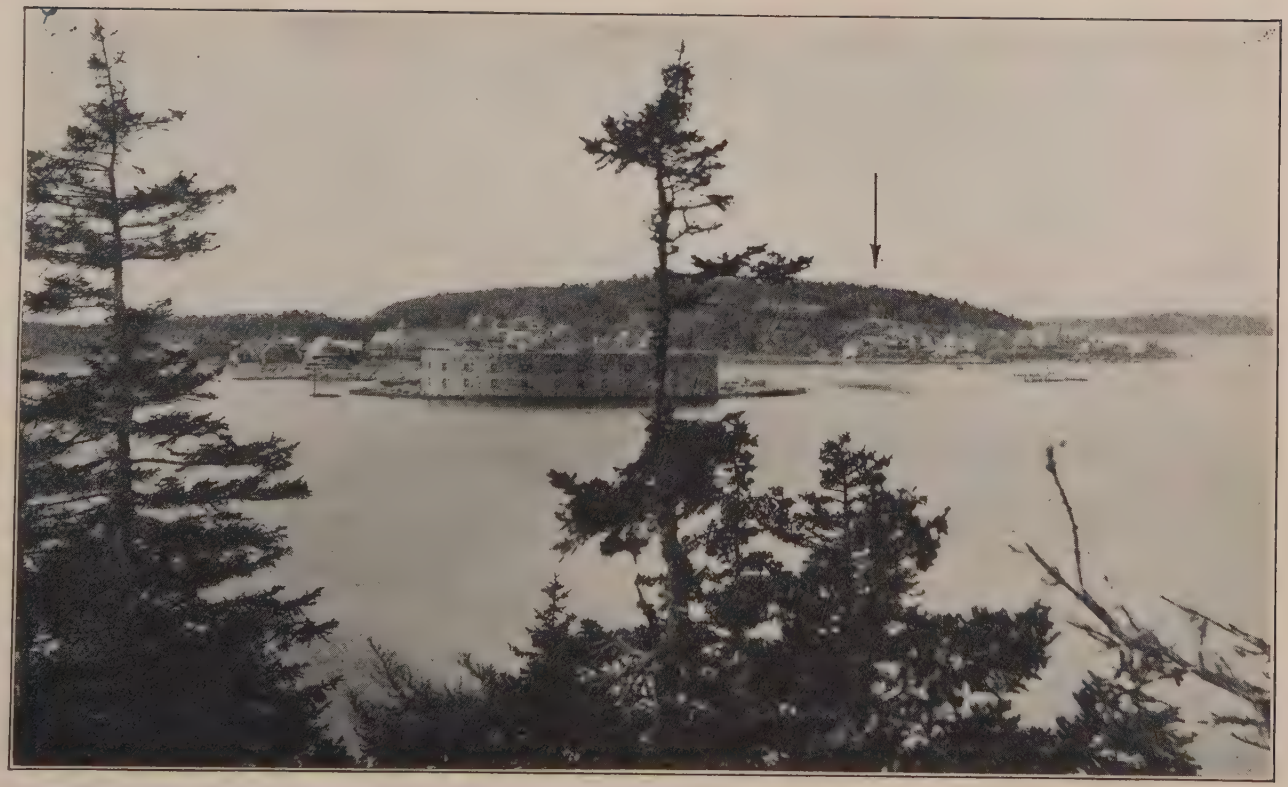
LOCATION OF FORTS BALDWIN AND POPHAM,
AND NORTH AND SOUTH SUGAR LOAF ISLANDS

FORTS POPHAM AND BALDWIN

Phippsburg

Forts Popham and Baldwin are in Phippsburg. This town constitutes the southern point of Sagadahoc County. It lies between the Kennebec River on the east and New Meadows Harbor and West Bath on the west. On the opposite side of this harbor is Great Island, a part of Harpswell. On the eastern side are the island towns of Arrowsic and Georgetown. Bath lies at the northwest. Phippsburg is very nearly twelve and one-half miles in extreme length and of an average width of about three miles. Following the shore northeastward from Cape Small Point, we pass the inlets known as Sprague's and Morse's rivers, succeeded by Hunniwell's Beach. On its northern sides rises the lofty bluff of Cox's Head beyond which is Wyman's Bay. At the north looms Parker's Head, and at its southwestern side is the inland basin forming the tide power known as Parker's Head Mill Pond. Next succeeds the harbor at Phippsburg Center, with Drunmore Bay two miles above, with inlet and tide power. Through Fiddler's Reach we pass to Winnegance Creek, nearly three miles in length and separating Phippsburg from Bath and from West Bath, except for a neck two hundred rods in width—the Winnegance Carrying Place. South of this we have the Western Basin, Horse Island Harbor and Small Point Harbor.

Phippsburg was included in the Pejepscot grant to Purchase and Way. The south part of the town was bought from the Indians by Thomas Atkins, the remainder by John Parker, Jr. in 1659, and the northern part was assigned to his brother-in-law, Thomas Webber, who also obtained an Indian title.



FORT POPHAM IS THE STONE FORT IN THE FOREGROUND

The arrow indicates the site of Fort St. George built in 1607

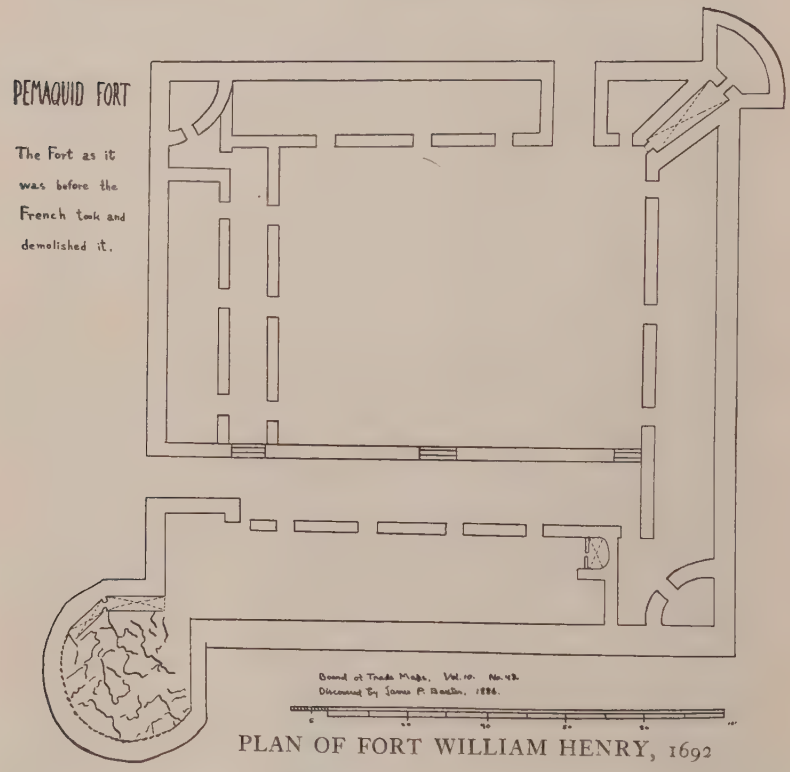
FORT BALDWIN IS LOCATED ON THE CREST OF THE HILL BEYOND

In 1814 Phippsburg was separated from Georgetown and incorporated under its present name, which was adopted in honor of Sir William Phips, first Royal Governor of Massachusetts. The life story of this boy, born on the Maine coast, is one of romance, heroism and unparalleled achievement. At eighteen he was unable to read or write,—at twenty-three a ship's carpenter. About this time he married Mrs. Hull, widow of a Boston merchant, and became a ship builder and trader. At thirty-three he recovered lost treasures in the Bahama Islands (£300,000). At thirty-eight he was knighted by James II. At thirty-nine he captured Port Royal. The same year he commanded a naval force of thirty-five ships in an effort to take Quebec. At forty-one he was appointed Governor of the vast territory which then included the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, the Province of Maine, Acadia and Nova Scotia. At this time he settled the witchcraft craze by releasing the prisoners, pardoning the accused and discontinuing the prosecutions.

Origin of Name

The next year, 1692, we find Sir William turning his attention to the problem of defending New England against the attacks of the French. For this purpose he built two forts, one at the mouth of the Saco and Fort William Henry at Pemaquid. The first fort at Pemaquid was probably built about 1630. This fort is sometimes called Shurt's or Pemaquid Fort. It was only a stockade. Professor John Johnston in his History of Bristol and Bremen states that it was intended as a defense against the pirates who at that time infested the coast. The second fort

Pemaquid


PEMAQUID FORT
The Fort as it was before the French took and demolished it.
Board of Trade Maps. Vol. 10. No. 42.
Discovered By James P. Baxter. 1886.

PLAN OF FORT WILLIAM HENRY, 1692

called "Charles" was built in 1677 under orders of Governor Andros of New York. It was a single fort, two stories high with a stockade. The third fort was this of Governor Phips built in 1692 and named Fort William Henry. This fort was built of stone. It was destroyed by the French in 1696. In 1729 a new fort was built at Pemaquid and named Frederick in honor of the Prince of Wales.

The work of Sir William Phips, through his administration of colonial affairs, proved of great value to the settlers on the coast of Maine, who had been sadly neglected by Governor Andros. Governor Phips fostered trade and industries and encouraged shipping. He was the first statesman

SIR WILLIAM PHIPS

to see that a defensive policy against France was useless, that the only place to defend New England was on the St. Lawrence, not on the Kennebec. This idea of Phips' finally prevailed and led to the capture of Louisburg by Pepperell and Waldo half a century later. Phips stands out in the annals of that far away time as a man of courage, integrity and noble purpose, devoted to the good of his people. He died in London, February 18, 1694, and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Woolnoth. (Coll. Me. His. Soc. Vol. IX, p. 57).

Popham Colony

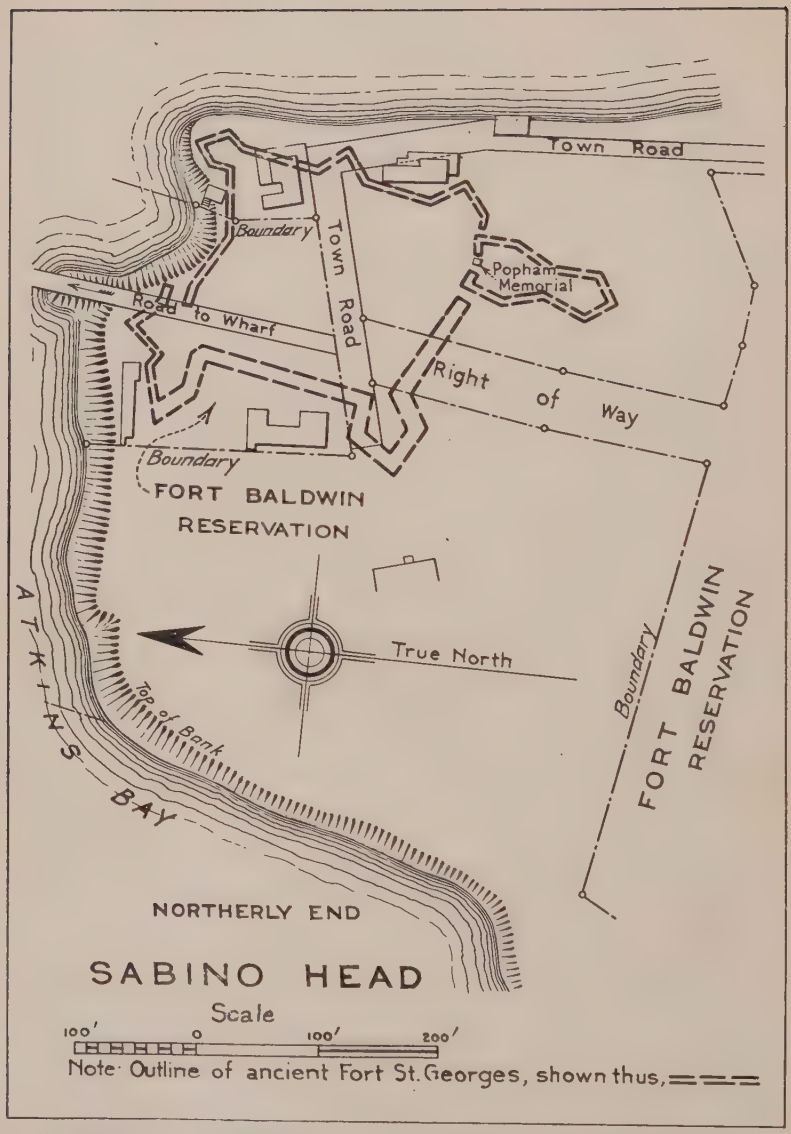
The attempts to colonize the northeastern portion of the United States were first made on the coast of Maine. The early voyagers, of different nations, from Cabot in 1496 to the first permanent settlers of the country, visited this coast for the purposes of discovery, fishing and commerce. But the first attempt at settlement was made by De Monts, who, having received a grant from the king of France, planted a large and well appointed colony on Neutral Island, in the St. Croix river in 1604. The place was unfortunate in its location, and was abandoned the next year. The charter was revoked in 1606. It was at this time that Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir John Popham, Raleigh Gilbert and other distinguished Englishmen began to take active measures for the settlement of the new world. Two companies were chartered, the one called the London Company to plant colonies in southern Virginia, and the other organized in Plymouth, England, and called the Plymouth Company, to colonize the present limits of the State of Maine.

Two expeditions were fitted out to colonize "North Virginia" as the Maine Coast was then called. They first sailed in 1606 and fell into the

hands of the Spaniards but, not discouraged, they determined to fit out another expedition to sail the following year. William Strachey wrote an account of Popham's effort to plant a colony in this new world. In the year 1849 the Hakluyt Society published Strachey's work entitled "The Historie of Travaile unto Virginia Britannia", edited by R. H. Major, Esquire. Chapters VIII, IX, and X, contained an account of the Popham Colony, planted in the year 1607 at the mouth of the Kennebec River. In 1852 the portion of Strachey's "Historie" which included the story of the Colony was reprinted, with additional notes, in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 4th series, Volume I, p. 219.

"The Lord Chief Justice" says Strachey, "would not give over his determinacion for planting of a colony within so goodly a country, upon the river of Sachadehoc; but against the next yeare prepared a greater number of planters, and better provisions, which in two shipps he sent thither; a fly-boat, called the Gift of God wherein a kinsman of his, George Popham, commaunded; and a good ship, called the Mary and John, of London, wherein Raleigh Gilbert commaunded; which with one hundred and twenty persons for planters, brake ground from Plymouth in June 1607 . . ." The expedition arrived among the islands on this coast about the first of August, where they were visited by a party of savages eight men and a boy, three of whom remained over night; the rest departed and went to the shore, showing by signs that they would return the next day.

Strachey states that on August 15th "the wynd came faire for them to goe for Sachadehoc, the river whither they were bound to and enjoyned to make their plantacion in"; the whole party were unable to get into the river before the next day, and on the 17th, Captain Popham, "in his pynnace, with thirty persons, and Captain Gilbert, in his long boat, with eighteen persons more, went early in the morning from their shipp into the river Sachadehoc to view the river, and to search where they might find a fitt place for their plantacion. They sayled up into the river neere 40 leagues, (should be 14 leagues) and found yt to be a very gallant river, very deepe . . . . whereupon they proceeded no farther; but in their returne homewards, they observed many goodly islands therein, and many braunches of other small rivers falling into yt. They all went ashore, and there made choice of a place for their plantacion at the mouth or entry of the ryver, on the west side (for the river bendeth ytself towards the nor-east and by east) being almost an island, of a good bignes, being in a province called by the Indians Sabino, so called of a sagamo or chief commaunder under the graund bassaba".



SABINO HEAD SHOWING FORT BALDWIN RESERVATION AND SITE OF POPHAM COLONY

The next day the colonists again landed and took formal possession of the ground in the name of the King of England. On this occasion their chaplain, the Reverend Richard Seymour, read the service of the English Church, and preached a sermon. After the religious exercises were concluded the patent of the colony, the President's Commission, and a code of by-laws for the government of the colony were read in the hearing of all.

The next day, the 20th of August, "all went to shoare again, and there began to entrench and make a fort and to buyld a storehouse, soe contynewing the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th". On the 28th "whilst most of the hands laboured hard about the fort, and the carpenters about the buylding of a small pinnace, the president over-seeing and applying every one to his worke, Captain Gilbert sailed westward upon a voyage of discovery".

Fort St. George

Captain Davis returned to England in the fall of 1607 taking with him a considerable number of the original party. Those who remained fully finished the fort, says Strachey, "Trencht and fortefied it with twelve pieces of ordinaunce, and built fifty howses (the fifty should probably read fifteen) therein besides a church and a storehowse; and the carpenters framed a pretty Pynnace of about some thirty tonne, which they called the Virginia; the chief ship wright being one Digby of London". The fort received the name of "George".

The first winter on the Maine coast proved disastrous. George Popham, their leader, was dead.

The Fort Abandoned

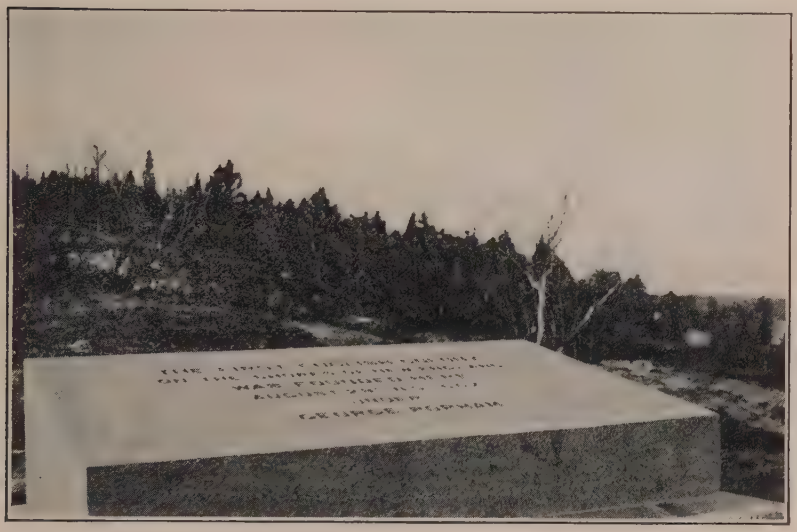
Their storehouse had been destroyed by fire. The weather had been unusually severe. When Captain Davis returned in the spring he brought the news of the death of Chief Justice Popham which occurred soon after the colonists sailed from England in 1607. Everyone was discouraged. There seemed no hope of succeeding with the work of establishing the colony. The result was that all abandoned Fort Saint George and embarked with Captain Davis, taking with them the "Virginia", the only reward of their winter's sojourn on the peninsula of Sabino. "And this", says Strachey, "was the end of that northerne colony uppon the river Sachadehoc".

The true site of the fort built by the Popham colonists was unknown until 1890. It was supposed by many persons that Fort Popham occupied the site of the fort erected by the Popham colonists in 1607. When in 1862 the Maine Historical Society celebrated the landing of the Popham Colony, the Society proposed to place a tablet on the wall of Fort Popham to mark the site of Fort St. George erected by the Popham colonists. The tablet would probably have been placed on the wall of the new fort that the United States was then erecting at Popham, had not the building of the fort been discontinued. In the course of the Civil War much was learned with reference to the construction and location of coast fortifications and before the structure was completed the inadequacy of Fort Popham as a defense to the entrance to the Kennebec was discovered.

Site of Fort St. George

The true site of the Popham Colony fort was discovered when in 1890 Alexander Brown published

his "Genesis of the United States". In Vol. I, page 183, is found the following letter sent by Don Pedro de Zuniga to Philip III of Spain.



MARKER PLACED IN 1907 ON SITE OF FORT ST. GEORGE, BUILT IN 1607, AT PHIPPSBURG

SIRE:—

I have thought proper to send Y. M. a plan of Virginia and another of the Fort which the English have erected there, together with a report given me by a person who has been there. Still, I am trying to learn more and I shall report about it. I received just now, by way of Flanders, the letter which Y. M. was pleased to command to be written to me on the 16th of last month, with the Report which contains the reasons then existing for sending to the galleys the English, who in 1606 were found in our waters, and I shall make such use of it as I am commanded by Y. M. Whose Catholic and Royal person God preserve as all Christendom requires it.

At Higuete (Highgate?) September 10, 1608.

Don Pedro de Zuniga.

The plan of the St. George fort above referred to, together with the letter was found in the Archives of Simancas, Spain. It is entitled

The Draught of St. Georges fort Erected by Captayne George Popham Esquier one the entry of the famous Riuer of Sagadahock, taken out by John Hunt the viii day of October in the yeare of our Lorde 1607. See Brown's Genesis of the United States, page 190.

Rev. Henry O. Thayer, in his "Sagadahoc Colony", has made a careful study of the Simancas "Draught" and compared it with the site on Sabino. He shows conclusively that the plan absolutely fits this site. At the close of his analysis he says:

The site and the extent are now put beyond doubt. Evidence from two sources compels belief, and gives assured results. The sea-wall, the high cliff, the definite contours cut in the rock, and unchanged for ages, the brook, the cove, the adjacent area, are present conspicuous facts in the topography: then the plan, drawn on the spot at the time of construction, curiously secreted and preserved, and now disclosed, gives accurate and unimpeachable testimony. The plan, moreover, laid down upon the topography fits it as a glove the hand to which it belongs, when spread out upon it. The verification is complete under the thorough illumination of this ancient document.

In 1907 a marker was placed on the site of the Popham Colony fort. The occasion of placing this marker was one of great historical importance. The Hon. James P. Baxter, President of the Maine Historical Society, presided and delivered the opening address. Other speakers were Henry L. Chapman, D.D., Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Henry S. Burrage, D.D., and Mr. Fritz H. Jordan.

James P. Baxter, in his opening address, referred to the claim made by earlier historians that some of the Popham colonists remained and helped to establish a permanent colony at Pemaquid. He

emphasized the fact that the discovery of historical records to which these writers did not have access had made this claim untenable. Mr. Baxter pointed out in the same address the real significance and historical value of the Popham Colony:

> The truth however, remains as we were formerly taught, that the Puritans and the Pilgrims founded the first permanent colonies in New England under the wise leadership of men like Bradford and Winthrop and Roger Williams, whom the people of this country will ever honor; colonies, which guided by the principles of the Mayflower compact, imparted to subsequent colonies that fervent spirit of liberty and equality which kindled the Revolution and fused them into a nation. But while we admit this, we do not detract from the interest that this historic place will always possess for the people of Maine, who, in time to come, will gather here in remembrance of this interesting historical event. Here was the first English colony in New England founded through the efforts of Gorges, who has not inaptly been denominated the Father of American Colonization. Here the first New England ship was built, the first fort erected to maintain the rights of Englishmen to the continent discovered by Cabot under an English commission, and here George Popham, the noble governor of that colony, laid down his life for the cause which he had espoused, a man of whom Gorges wrote these words: "However heartened by hopes, willing he was to die in acting something that might be serviceable to God and honorable to his country.

"Tercentenary of the Landing of the Popham Colonists at the Mouth of the Kennebec, August 29, 1907".

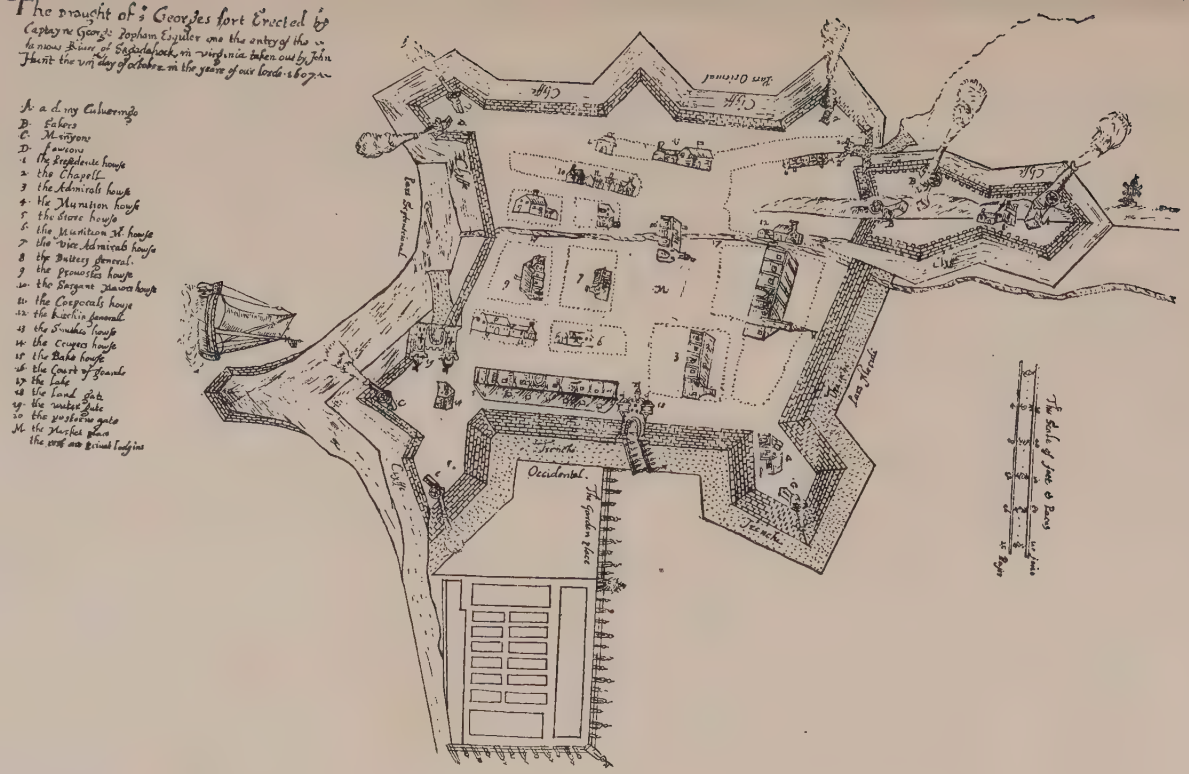
Description of Fort St. George

Rev. Henry O. Thayer's description of Fort St. George is based on his study of the plan found in Simancas. It is quoted here for the benefit of those readers who may not have convenient access to his valuable book.

"The fortification was in two parts; the main fort being a modified square, of 240 feet from angle to opposite angle; and the small extension carried out along the high ridge, 120 feet. The dividing wall across the spur has an open portal, in

which was planted a saker to defend the upper and rake the lower work. Natural features determine the entrances; the land gate on the west led to their *farm* and garden; the water-gate opened upon the cove, and to it boats could come at high water, and possibly quite near at all stages of the tide, if there has been since much deposit in the cove. The postern-gate was situated at the south-east corner between the cliff and the tide, where now the only road goes up to the plateau. Measurement would locate it near the barn on the right. Probably portions of the foundations of this traveled way were laid by George Popham's men. The plan shows the positions of the guns; the demi-culverin on the extreme height could send warning shot to the river channel on the east, some 500 yards away. Two guns, falcons, are shown in the north-east bastion; two minions in the north-west, and one in the south-west, nine in all exhibited in the plan. The positions of the other three to make the twelve of the historian's report may not have been determined at the date of the plan.

"The fort in fact may have been quite unlike the fort on paper, in elaborate design and construction. The plan can be regarded as a witness to little more than the form, and to place the walls, trenches and angles. The design is apparent to show the less elevation of the wall along the 'clyffe' or sea-front, where the natural defences are strong, than against the land approaches. Nor will the plan tell us of the materials of which the walls were constructed. Those carefully drawn lines might suggest masonry, blocks of granite firmly laid, or even bricks for the inner face; but the supposition is at once rejected.



Permission Houghton, Mifflin Company

"THE DRAUGHT OF ST. GEORGE FORT SENT TO PHILLIP III. BY ZUNIGA IN HIS LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1608"

No theory seems tenable, but that it was an earthwork, embankments faced and supported by wood. The spade and the axe are the only implements hinted at by the historian, though others are not ruled out. The journalist writes of the hard labor in the trenches, and the getting of 'fagetts'. The word does not hint at fuel, but it is an equivalent for 'fascines', whose use in military engineering is well known. Bundles of rods of small poles, secured by withes, were the chief materials. No other supposition is allowable. These, filled in and built up with earth, and strengthened by an embankment, made the protecting walls of the fortification. Their aggregate length was above 450 yards. They were probably slender and weak at first, then carried higher and made firmer as time allowed, but we may conclude were never of much size. The time employed in construction is not shown. On the 2nd of October, still were they 'all busy about the fort', but whether upon the fortification or upon the buildings is not hinted. We must presume that the several parts of the common work were pushed forward together, the defences, the houses, the ship. Strachey's summary says that after the departure of the ship they fully finished the fort, built houses and a church; this however has no value to indicate dates, but does lead to infer that all construction was finished before winter.

"The structures within the entrenchments will attract the curious and may evoke variety of opinion. Were they built, or only prospectively laid down on the plan? Strachey gives explicit testimony, which in the main must be accepted, in favor of the construction of as much as is here seen. A colony of a hundred men was set down in the wilderness. There

were requisites for colony life, and such would be provided. A defensible enclosure of some kind, larger or smaller, must be had when they left the ships. A store-house, powder-house, bakery, public kitchen, smith's and cooper's shops were early required. The whole number shown is eighteen. If we deduct chapel, storehouse, and another of the less important, we shall have fifteen, a number the most reasonable interpretation of Strachey's 'fifty', for a letter or two would ensure the error. That number can now with assurance be effectually set aside which so long has been repeated almost unchallenged; yet how absurd, a village of fifty houses for six score men! The number exhibited is not unreasonable, indicates requisites, and has authority. This 'Draught' therefore is a transcript of intentions, and in the main of completions, but may be held as an exaggeration of the strength and nicety of the actual work. We note the store-house near the water-gate, through which the lading of the ships must go in and out. The President's house was situated alone on the cliff, a place of watchful authority, as of eminent honor, and of amplest security. The chapel just below in the area can be nearly located, and according to English custom it had its churchyard about it, where the dead would have burial, for some there must die: then by this plan we can approximate the limits where the dust of George Popham has its resting-place.

B. "South of the fort is a structure whose location might verify it, evidently a windmill. It stands upon a higher stage of the cliff, and would swing its arms more than a hundred feet above sea level. Did they bring grain, and also equipment for a mill to grind

it as need required or would they raise it soon themselves, or barter for corn with the natives, and so must grind it? It is perhaps an embellishment of the drawing, only a prospective adjunct to be some time realized, yet not a plaything, but a device to help to prepare their food. Subsequent pioneer settlers a few miles up river had windmills for grain and lumber; why not Popham's men"?

"Attention may be called to the descriptive references of the plan, of which No. 17 seems to read 'The Lake'. Another copy, by change of the obscure letter, has 'Labe'. The true word undoubtedly was 'Lade', a term in common use in that period, (also lode, leat) applied to a reach of water, the mouth of a river, or to a ditch, a water way—natural or artificial. This stream from the height would also ensure drainage from the trench, and the adjacent moist land on the south of the fort.

"A short distance beyond the western limits of the fort, as now determined, a depression at the shore line exists. Traditions of an uncertain date regarded it as the remains of a covered way of a fort, which ensured communication with the water. It is now made clear that if built for such a purpose, it could not have been an adjunct of Popham's fort. The position and the lines of the bastion and trenches seem fully to forbid. Nor did their work need a covered way at that point, since the water-gate gave far more convenient egress. If it was such a way, it may be best referred to that unexplained 'old fort', which must have succeeded Fort St. George. Its situation and apparent course would lead directly to that unknown earthwork.

C. "At many points the 'Draught' gives testimony, and aids fancy to reconstruct the home of the colony, and to delineate more discerningly the colony life. A work of such proportions enhances our view of the breadth and energy of purpose which dominated the enterprise. So much as is here shown, allowing a degree of exaggeration in details, does still speak of

ARROW INDICATES SITE OF FORT AT ANCIENT AUGUSTA
VILLAGE OF SMALL POINT ON THE RIGHT

permanency; they built for the future, whose success and ample revenues they and their patrons hoped to secure.

The tourist or historical student can now set foot on Sabino with heightened zest that his steps need no longer be aimless, for the light of recent knowledge has dispelled shadows, furnished verifications and provided for the colony a local habitation. Vague theory or uncertain tradition are guides no longer, but evidences winning confidence".

The Pejepscot proprietors established a fishing settlement at Small Point Harbor on the south side of Phippsburg in 1716 and named it Augusta. Dr. Oliver Noyes, one of the patrons, was the principal director of this colony. In 1718, Dr. Noyes erected a fort one hundred feet square for the purpose of protecting the settlers from the Indians. This settlement and fort remained until about 1821.

Ancient Augusta

Penhallow's History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians, published in 1726, says: "There was erected a stone fort". The ruins of this fort remain, some of its foundations and walls are well preserved and the whole outline is easily traceable.

The stone fort occupied the summit of a commanding knoll at a short distance east of the shore, on a space reserved from the house lots, about midway between the north and the south sides of the projected village, and was favorably situated for defense against all Indian assaults. Its four walls, about fifty feet each in length, were placed in diamond form, with flankers of the same shape, about twelve feet on a side, projecting from the east and west angles. The fireplace and chimney, as appears from the bricks now remaining, were on the north angle. The gate was on the side nearest the bay. The government of Massachusetts at first supplied this fort with a detachment of soldiers under Captain Penhallow, but after a while they were withdrawn, probably to strengthen other places further east, as at Arrowsic, and the inhabitants here were left to provide protection for themselves.

It has been difficult to ascertain the exact facts concerning the settlement and fort at Small Point Harbor. Most of the statements give to the reader a false impression of the importance of this place. Henry W. Wheeler in a paper read before the Maine Historical Society on January 21, 1892 (Collections and Proceedings of Maine Historical Society, 2nd Series, Volume 3, Page 246) said:

> A careful and conscientious consideration of the whole subject forces the conclusion that the attempt to establish a town at Small Point Harbor was a failure before the commencement of Lovewell's war, and not in consequence of it; that, at its best, the number of its inhabitants was small and its buildings few; and, unlike Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell, which were broken up soon after, and were afterward resettled, the settlement at Augusta was never revived, and all that now marks the spot where the infant settlement made its feeble beginning are the foundations of the old fort and the old well.

Fort at Hunniwell's Point

War rumors, fears of France, and of Indian forages in 1741-2-3 forced Massachusetts to look to her defenses. Hence, in 1743 and 1744 it was proposed to build "a breastwork on Arrowsic Island". Later it was decided to change the location to Hunniwell's Point. The fort was built when "the war of the Austrian Succession" seemed to be a certainty and this fort continued and possibly was enlarged from time to time up to 1748. There are no records as to the fort from 1848 to 1870. Whether fortifications existed here in 1775 we do not know, but that seems very probable, for Arnold's fleet was here greeted by men under arms, and they could not have expected to keep British cruisers out of the river unless they had cannon and some kind of defenses. Old guns may have been put to use again there, for the French and Indian

ENTRANCE TO FORT POPHAM SHOWING SECOND TIER OF GUN EMPLACEMENTS

War had come to an end only twelve years before. Whatever the explanation, a number of soldiers were on duty, and a pilot was immediately provided.

Justin H. Smith in writing of Arnold's March to Quebec in the Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society, second series, volume 10, quotes a deposition of William Wyman, dated March, 1850:

> In the spring & summer of the year of 1777 we were stationed at Hunnewell's Point in said Phipsburg with orders to watch the enemies vessels, ... which infested the Kennebec River and the harbors and bays around on both sides of Cape Small Point in said Phipsburg. Hunnewell's Point is situated at the mouth of the Kennebec River. . . . We had our regular hours of drill and exercise and drilled day after day on the plat of ground generally where the Fort now stands. We were stationed here that season from the time the river was clear of ice in the spring till it closed in or near December in said year. Our rations were brought to us by our friends. . . .
>
> In the spring of the year 1778 we resumed our duties at the same places with the same rations as the year before, under Lieutenant Sprague. . . . The winter following was passed similar to the preceding of 1777, and the spring of 1779, brought us again on our old station. In the fall of this year we had the good fortune to protect and save a schooner loaded with supplies of provisions and clothing for the men on the Expedition to the Penobscot River, or Bagaduce as it was called. Said schooner was chased by a British privateer and took shelter above Hunnewell's Point in the Kennebec River under Cock's Head. . . . We had a lookout on Cock's Head and Morse's mountain, so called, where we could see for leagues around seaward.

Mr. Bartlett in the "Frontier Missionary", the life of Rev. Jacob Bailey, page 233, writes:

> There was nothing to prevent the enemy from taking possession of the Kennebec if he were so disposed. An apology for a fort near the mouth of the river, armed with one cannon, which had been an alarm gun at Fort Frankfort, was the only hindrance to a British fleet that might see fit to sail to its head of navigation.

Mr. Bailey says that this fort was "a wooden block house, with one gun, a four pounder".

The evidence seems conclusive that at an early date there was a fort on Hunniwell's Point, now the site of Fort Popham.

FORT SITE ON COX'S HEAD

Fort at Cox's Head

In 1812 there was a brick fort on Cox's Head and brick barracks for the one hundred and five soldiers stationed there. Four cannon were taken from the fort at Hunniwell's Point and planted here in 1814. It would appear that in 1814 there were detachments at Hunniwell's Point and Cox's Head. Henry S. Burrage, D.D., in a paper read before the Maine Historical Society October 27, 1896, quotes a letter sent by Joseph P. Wingate, A.D.Q.M. General, to Captain Russell commanding Cox's Head:

Bath, October 10, 1814.

Sir:—

Enclosed is a letter for Captain John Wilson commanding U. S. Garrison at the mouth of the Kennebec, which I have to request you will be so obliging as to forward to Captain Wilson immediately on receipt of it and much oblige your obt. Servt. & friend.

Jos. F. Wingate,
A. D. Q. M. General.

Capt. Russell,
Commang
Cox's Head.

This letter establishes the fact that there was a garrison at Cox's Head at the mouth of the Kennebec River.

Fort Noble

In 1734, Colonel Arthur Noble built a strong garrison on the north side of the peninsula near Fiddler's Reach.

William Gould, in a paper read before the M. H. S. March 1877, called attention to a petition signed by Job Lewis and Arthur Noble, probably immediately after his return from Louisburg.

The petition of Job Lewis and Arthur Noble humbly showeth, That your petitioners, at their great expense, have built good defensible garrisons; one situated at the Chops of Merrymeeting Bay, so as to command the entrance to said Bay, and the River of Kennebec, in the high road of the Indians from Norridgewock, and of public benefit in order to curb and restrain the enemy. The other situate in Georgetown, near the meeting house, so as to be a great cover to the inhabitants of said town. That your Excellency and Honors, out of your great goodness in compassion to the exposed state of said settlements on said river, were pleased to allow a complement of men to be posted there for the defence of said places, which, with the highest gratitude, we would acknowledge, as an instance of your paternal care, and to which was owing the continuance of said inhabitants. That since the declaration of war with the Indians (August, 1745) these men have been withdrawn, and said places are left exposed a prey to the enemy. It is impossible for said inhabitants to do anything towards raising bread for their subsistence, unless some protection be afforded to said places as shall in your great wisdom seem meet, and may be consistent with His Excellency's pleasure, so that the inhabitants may be encouraged to follow their husbandry in the season of it. Col. M. H. S. Vol. 8, p. 123.

THE COLONEL ARTHUR NOBLE MONUMENT,
NOBLEBOROUGH, MAINE

The fort of Colonel Noble was a quadrangular, strong stockade. At the two front or south corners were small square two-story guard houses and on each a sentry box above, the front connecting palisade having the gate of entry to the enclosure. In the enclosure was a substantial one-story guard house.

Remains of the Noble house are seen in a huge heap of stone and brick in the open field about 160 feet from the Kennebec River.

Colonel Arthur Noble was one of the heroic men of Maine. He was an officer under Sir William Pepperell, at Louisburg, and served with distinction in the French and Indian wars of the eighteenth century.

He was a brother of James Noble, who was one of the proprietors of a tract of land which included what is now the town of Nobleborough, and about which there was much controversy during the first part of that century.

Just when or where he was born has never been made entirely clear by historians. In a sketch of his life by William Goold, in 1877, (Coll. Maine Hist. Soc. vol. 8, p. 114) appears the following:

"The descendants of Colonel Noble have a tradition that he was born at Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, and Province of Ulster, Ireland, and that the family emigrated to that place from Scotland. Arthur Noble is supposed to have come to America about 1720, with his brothers Francis and James".

The town of Nobleborough, when incorporated in 1788, was named in honor of Colonel Arthur Noble and his brother James. Sarah Noble, the only daughter of Colonel Noble, married William Lithgow. He had a residence near that which had been Colonel Noble's at Phippsburg.

For a clear understanding of the facts about Forts Popham and Baldwin it seemed necessary to tell the story of all the forts at Phippsburg. Therefore, in the preceding pages have been set forth the facts about the old fort St. George, built by the Popham colonists; the fort at ancient Augusta (Small Point); the fort at Hunniwell's Point; the fort at Cox's Head, and the fort of Colonel Noble at Fiddler's Reach.

The reader is now prepared to take up the story of the two forts at Phippsburg, Popham and Baldwin, purchased by Maine from the United States in 1924.

Fort Popham

Fort Popham is on the site of the old fort at Hunniwell's Point. On this spot, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Engineers, the new fort was commenced in 1861. In compliance with a petition of John A. Poor and Ruel Williams, dated Washington, November 18, 1861 Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, by the advice of General Totten, determined to associate this fort with the name of Popham and the history of the Popham Colony.

Fort Popham was never completed. The improvements in fortification were so rapid during the Civil War that most of the forts commenced in the early days of the war were never finished. It was built of granite brought from Dix and Fox Islands. Inside the wall enclosure are great blocks of granite strewn around just as the builders left them.

Captain Henry W. Owen of Bath, who was stationed at Fort Baldwin during the World War, gives the following description of Fort Popham:

"Fort Popham is of the type known to military engineers as a closed lunette and occupies a rocky

point at the place where the Kennebec River broadens into Atkins Bay something less than a mile from the river's mouth. At this point the river channel is narrow and the current swift, so that any vessel attempting to pass must run close under the guns of the fort and with current adverse would be detained there for some time.

INTERIOR OF FORT POPHAM LOOKING TOWARD THE SEA, SHOWING THE GUN EMPLACEMENTS

"In plan the outline of the fort resembles a half-moon, with the water batteries in a thick, granite wall some thirty feet in height, casemated for two tiers of guns on the convex side, and on the flat side a curtain of lighter construction pierced by the main gate at the center and loopholed for musketry. The gate was approached from the flat parade in

rear of the fort by a drawbridge across a moat, which severed the point on which the fort stands from the mainland.

"Each of the three faces of the main work contained two tiers of six casemates each, making six batteries containing in all thirty-six guns of ten and twelve inch calibre commanding the river channel from the limit of range of the armament below the fort to an equal distance above. In the south flank were casemates for four smaller guns so placed in two tiers as to sweep the river beach, while in the north flank there were positions for two similar weapons to keep off small boats bringing up landing parties on the Atkins Bay side. Both flanks were also loopholed for musketry, as are the rear walls. The curtain is retired somewhat from the rear face of the main structure, and in the angle thus exposed on each side is a casemate for a small gun commanding the gate, the drawbridge and the moat. The complete armament, therefore, consisted of forty-two cannon.

"Four powder magazines were provided, two above and two below at each extremity of the main structure, and the grated doors are still in position. The upper tier of casemates and the parapet are reached by two spiral staircases in circular towers placed in rear of the casemates at the angles in the main structure. The stairs are solid granite blocks, beautifully shaped and planed and set in lead, and in spite of exposure to the winds, rains and frosts of more than half a century not one is displaced or shows the slightest crack, testifying to the quality of the work of the builders.

"Had the fort been completed, the main granite walls would have been surmounted by a deep earth

JOHN HARDMAN BATTERY, FORT BALDWIN

parapet to protect the cannoneers from high angle fire, similar to the grassy parapets which grace so many other works of that period.

"Beneath Fort Popham almost the entire space is occupied by a great subterranean cistern or cisterns into which there are seven openings in the floor of the enclosure, resembling old-fashioned wells. The capacity of this reservoir is sufficient to have supplied the garrison during a long seige, and was actually used for washing and bathing purposes by the troops quartered in the vicinity during the World War. Modern sanitary standards would not permit of its use for drinking.

"The situation, armament and strength of the fort were such that so long as its guns were well served it would have been practically impossible for warships of the Civil War period to have passed; and a serious attempt to force the river entrance would have involved a landing and an attempt to carry the work from the rear, hence the moat, and the small guns and loop-holes commanding the beach, the moat and the land in rear of the fort. It is an interesting example of the type of harbor fortification demanded by the military conditions of the period to which it belongs, when spherical projectiles of cast iron were fired from smoothbore or rudely rifled muzzle-loading cannon, and when 1000 yards was long range for artillery firing. Its granite walls were then effective protection against shot and shell and infinitely superior in that respect to the timbers of which the warships were built. The guns that were mounted at Fort Popham have all been sent to various places for historical purposes. One of them is mounted in front of the local Hotel Riverside".

In the rear of the caretaker's house there was built in 1898 a battery with emplacement for one eight-inch converted gun, which was mounted and ready for use in the Spanish-American War. As a part of the equipment of the gun there was also a powder magazine. This gun was removed in 1900 and taken to Fort Levett. A modern mine equipment was installed at Popham at the time of the World War to protect the channel leading to Bath. After the war it was removed. This was the last improvement made by the United States at Fort Popham.

The fort was garrisoned in 1865-66, during the Spanish War in 1898, and also during the World War. During the World War it was a very busy looking place, with the many tents pitched inside the wall, soldiers drilling and regular guards stationed on its walls. The top walls are wide, affording a good promenade. It is located on the west bank at the mouth of the Kennebec River. This reservation contains 7.58 acres of land. On the land owned by the state, located at the entrance gate, there is a very good house for the caretaker. On this same land farther back and near the fort is a house in which the keeper of the lighthouse lives. This house and land was not purchased by the state. Due to the fact that approximately eighty-five hundredths of an acre of the reservation is now occupied and will be permanently required by the Department of Commerce as a lighthouse station, the area of the property is 6.66 acres, 3.33 of which are flats. On January 28, 1924, the state purchased Fort Popham for the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars.

Fort Baldwin

This is the new fort at Popham, purchased by the State of Maine from the United States in 1924. It was realized as early as 1821 when the Board of Engineers on the Defence of the Sea Board made a "reconnoissance of the maritime frontier of the State of Maine", that Fort Popham was in a rather poor strategic position; "The present fort, which is on the west

THE SIX-INCH PEDESTAL GUN MOUNTED AT FORT BALDWIN

bank, near the mouth, is commanded by a ridge within pistol shot". That ridge is called Sabino Hill. The land for Fort Baldwin contains 38.13 acres on Sabino Hill and about seven acres on the shore. It was purchased by the United States in 1902, 1904, and 1905 from Nathaniel Perkins, Anson M. Oliver and his wife. The first parcel of

land is on the shore and covers part of the site of the Popham colony of 1607. A right of way leads to the top of Sabino Hill, which is the second parcel of land purchased by the United States and on which is located Fort Baldwin.

In 1905 the work of constructing a modern twentieth century fort was begun by the government on and in Sabino Hill. The work was continued until 1912. The construction is entirely concealed and this heavily wooded hill gave no intimation of its strength during the World War. It is one of the modern types of fort, looking like a peaceful wooded knoll with no apparent sign of defense. Fort Baldwin was named for Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin, a notable engineer of the Revolutionary army. On the northern side there is a railway running to a long pier which extends out into Atkins Bay. All the materials for the construction of Fort Baldwin, and later soldiers and provisions, were landed at this pier.

There are three batteries. The first battery was named Patrick Cogan in honor of 2nd Lieutenant Patrick Cogan, 5th Continental Infantry, and quartermaster, 1st New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Army, who died August 21, 1778. This battery mounted two three-inch guns, each weighing about five tons. The second was called John Hardman battery in honor of Captain John Hardman, 2nd Maryland Regiment, Continental Army, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, South Carolina, and who died while a prisoner of war September 1, 1780. This battery mounted one six-inch disappearing gun. This gun was sent to France during the World War. Here is also located the observation station and the electric equipment.

JOSEPH HAWLEY BATTERY, FORT BALDWIN

The third battery was Joseph Hawley, named in honor of Brevet Major Joseph R. Hawley, United States Volunteers (Brigadier General, United States Army) who served with distinction during the Civil War, and who died March 18, 1905. This battery mounted two six-inch pedestal guns, each weighing about ten tons. These guns were all removed in July, 1924.

During the World War more than two hundred men were located at Popham and Baldwin. The Fort Baldwin property, at the time of its purchase consisted of 45.13 acres, the greater part of which was uncut timber. This reservation is in two parcels, connected by a right of way. The administration building, storehouse, hospital, guard house, and wharf are on the parcel of land which is located on the water front. The price paid was five thousand dollars.

State buys Popham and Baldwin

On March 4, 1923, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of certain old military reservations on the Maine coast. Negotiations were opened at once for their sale to the state. On September 22, 1923, the Governor received the following letter:

War Department, Washington, September 20, 1923.

My dear Governor:

The Congress of the United States by legislation approved March 4, 1923 (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of various military reservations including that known as Fort Baldwin, Sabine Head, Popham Beach, Maine. This reservation contains 45.13 acres in two parcels connected by a right-of-way, as shown on the enclosed blueprint, with improvements thereon consisting of administration buildings, storehouses, hospital, guardhouse, and wharf.

You are hereby notified that the Fort Baldwin reservation has been duly appraised, in accordance with the provisions of the above-quoted legislation, in two parcels as follows:

The main reservation, being the larger area of land, . . .	$2,000.00
The smaller area with the improvements thereon consisting of administration building, storehouse, hospital, guard-house and wharf, ...	3,000.00
Total	$5,000.00

You are hereby notified that the appraisal of the foregoing property, both as a whole and in parcels, with the improvements thereon, has been approved by me on August 28, 1923, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in question, and while the law provides that the State, county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above-quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the State, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the State does not desire the property, you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Any information or data which may be of assistance to you in this respect will be gladly furnished upon request.

Sincerely yours,
Dwight F. Davis,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

On January 25, 1924, the Secretary of War wrote as follows in regard to Fort Popham:

My dear Governor:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of January 7, 1924, requesting information as to whether there are any military reservations for sale in the State of Maine other than those you have already purchased.

The only remaining property now authorized for disposition is a portion of the military reservation known as Fort Popham, Maine, which the Secretary of War is also authorized to dispose of by the same legislation (the Act of March 4, 1923, 42 Stat., 1450) in which were included the other properties purchased by the State. The reason that notification of the State's option to acquire Fort Popham has not been transmitted to you before this date is that the appraisal thereof was only approved on January 16, 1924.

This reservation contains 7.58 acres of land with the improvements thereon consisting of the old fortification, three frame buildings, and a cottage, and is located in the town of Phippsburg on the west bank of the Kennebec River about a mile below the City of Bath. However, due to the fact that approximately .85 of an acre of the reservation, (as shown in red on the enclosed photo-stat map), is now occupied and will be permanently required by the Department of Commerce as a lighthouse station, it will not be disposed of under the legislation above referred to, for which reason the net area of the property to be sold is 6.73 acres.

For your information I am quoting Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Act of March 4, 1923, which are as follows:

> "Sec. 2. In the disposal of the aforesaid properties the Secretary of War shall in each and every case cause the same to be appraised, either as a whole or in two or more parts, by an appraiser or appraisers to be chosen by him for each tract, and in the making of such appraisal due regard shall be given to the value of any improvements thereon and to the historic interest of any part of said land.
>
> "Sec. 3. After such appraisal shall have been made and approved by the Secretary of War, notification of the fact of such appraisal shall be given by the Secretary of War to the governor of the State in which each such tract of land is located, and such State or the county or municipality in which such land is located shall in the order named have the option at any time within six months after the approval of such appraisal to acquire the same, or any part thereof which shall have been separately appraised, upon payment within said period of six months of the appraisal value: Provided, however, That the conveyance of said tract of land to such State, county or municipality shall be upon the condition and limitation that said property shall be limited to use for public park purposes and upon cessation of such use shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action brought.
>
> "Sec. 4. Six months after the date of approval of said appraisal, if the option given in Section 4 hereof shall not have been completely exercised, the Secretary of War shall sell or cause to be sold each of said properties at public sale, at not less than the appraised value, after advertisement in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary".

The uncolored portion of Fort Popham, as shown on the map containing 6.73 acres with the improvements thereon, has been duly appraised as a whole in the amount of $6,600.00, and you are hereby notified that the appraisal thereof was approved by me on January 16, 1924. The option of the State, county or municipality will, therefore expire six

months from that date which is July 16, 1924. The legislation in question provides that the State, county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, but I shall deem it a favor to be advised of any decision in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. While it is presumed that you will take this matter up with the proper county authorities, I am also transmitting to them a separate notice of the option, and in this connection I would appreciate advice from you as to whether the reservation is located within the limits of a municipality such as would have an option under the law.

Any further information or data which may be of assistance to you will be gladly furnished upon request.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

This offer of the Federal government was accepted at once and a check for $11,600 forwarded to the Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, September 20, 1924.

Honorable Percival P. Baxter,
Governor of the State of Maine,
Augusta, Maine.

My dear Governor:

Reference is made to letter from this office under date of September 15, 1924, relative to delivery of deeds to the State of Maine covering Forts Baldwin and Popham.

Transmitted herewith are quitclaim deeds executed by the Secretary of War, covering the above-named projects.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Dwight F. Davis,
Acting Secretary of War.

Deed of Fort Popham

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand Six Hundred Dollars ($6,600.00), lawful money of the United States, in hand paid by the State of Maine, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned grantor, the United States of America, by and through John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under authority of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat., 1450), has remised, released, and forever quitclaimed, and does

hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the State of Maine, as grantee, the following described tract or parcel of land situate in Sagadahoc County, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> "All of the military reservation known as Fort Popham located on Hunniwell's Point, in the town of Phippsburg, and the rights pertaining thereto, containing approximately seven and fifty-eight hundredths (7.58) acres",

which property and rights were acquired by the United States of America by the following conveyances and proceedings:

> Deed dated June 21, 1808, from Joshua Shar, recorded in Liber 70, folio 6, of the deed records of Lincoln County.
>
> Deed dated June 22, 1763, from Nathaniel Perkins, et al recorded in Volume 22, pages 71 to 74, inclusive, of the deed records of Sagadahoc County.
>
> Deed dated June 22, 1863, from Thomas Spinney, et al, recorded in Volume 22, pages 68 to 71, inclusive, of the deed records of Sagadahoc County.
>
> Deed dated June 1, 1863, from Charles A. Clark and wife, recorded in Volume 22, pages 78 to 82, inclusive, of the deed records of Sagadahoc County.
>
> Decree in condemnation proceedings, entered of record in the office of the County Commissioners of Sagadahoc County, June 4, 1862, involving the lands and rights conveyed by the three deeds last above referred to,

with the exception of that portion thereof described as follows:

> "Beginning at a corner of the Fort on the westerly side which is the southerly of two corners formed by an offset to the eastward of the westerly face wall of the Fort and is the second corner from the southwest corner of main wall of the Fort; thence S. 70° 30′ W. one hundred five (105) feet to a stake; thence S. 19° 30′ E. one hundred fifty (150) feet to a second stake; thence S. 79° 30′ E. eighty-five (85) feet plus or minus to the low water line of the Kennebec River; thence northerly and easterly along said low water line to a point on the prolongation of the first course herein mentioned; thence S. 70° 30′ W. one hundred ten (110) feet, plus or minus to the front face of the Fort; thence southerly and westerly and northerly along said Fort to the place of beginning, containing eighty-five (85) one-hundredths of an acre, as shown on the photostat map attached hereto and made a part hereof, together with all rights and improvements pertaining thereto and a right-of-way for vehicles and pedestrians over the way now used from the above described premises to the Public road through the land quitclaimed by this instrument",

all of which is specifically reserved from the property herein quitclaimed.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD forever said tract or parcel of land unto the said State of Maine for use for public park purposes only; reserving to the United States immediate reversion of the title and right of possession thereto without notice, demand, or legal action, in the event that the said tract or parcel of land shall ever be put to any use other than that above set forth; or in the event that the same shall ever cease to be so used.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, have caused the name of the United States of America to be affixed hereto as grantor, together with the official seal of the War Department.

Done at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, United States of America, this 27th day of February, 1924.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

DISTRICT)
OF) SS
COLUMBIA)

On this 27th day of February, 1924, personally appeared John W. Weeks, to me known, and who by me being duly sworn did depose and say that he is the Secretary of War of the United States of America, the grantor of the foregoing deed; that he knows the seal of the War Department of the United States, and that the seal affixed to said instrument is the official seal of said War Department and was affixed thereto by his order; that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of the United States by virtue of the authority contained in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat., 1450), and that he acknowledged said instrument to be the act and deed of the United States of America for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

(Signed) Jno. B. Randolph,
Notary Public.

Recorded in Sagadahoc County Registry of Deeds, Book 159, page 29.
Recorded in State Land Office, in Vol. 1, page 172, of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

October 1, 1924.

For and in behalf of the State of Maine, I hereby acknowledge to have received from the commanding officer, Portland Harbor, Fort Williams, Maine, the tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate in the town of Phippsburg, County of Sagadahoc, State of Maine, being all of the land known as Fort Popham, conveyed to the United States of America by deed.

STATE OF MAINE
By Percival P. Baxter,
Governor of Maine.

Deed of Fort Baldwin

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that for and in consideration of the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00), lawful money of the United States, in hand paid by the State of Maine, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned grantor, the United States of America, by and through John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under authority of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1450), has remised, released, and forever quitclaimed, and does hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the State of Maine, as grantee, the following described tract or parcel of land situate at Popham Beach in the Town of Phippsburg, County of Sagadahoc, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> "All of the land known as Fort Baldwin, Maine, containing approximately 38.13 acres of upland and approximately 7 acres of flats, a total of 45.13 acres, as shown on map designated as 'Military Reservation of Fort Baldwin at the mouth of Kennebec River, Maine, dated March 1, 1919, and prepared in the office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Winthrop, Mass.,' attached hereto and made a part hereof",

being all of the land conveyed to the United States of America by the following deeds:

> Deed dated February 22, 1902, from Anson M. Oliver, et al, recorded in Book No. 100, page 448, of the deed records of Sagadahoc County.
>
> Deed dated December 23, 1904, from Nathaniel Perkins, et al, recorded in Book No. 108, page 170, of the deed records of Sagadahoc County.
>
> Deed dated January 23, 1905, from Nathaniel Perkins and wife, recorded in Book No. 108, page 169, of the deed records of Sagadahoc County.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD forever said tract or parcel of land unto the said State of Maine for use for public park purposes only; reserving to the United States immediate reversion of the title and right of possession thereto without notice, demand, or legal action, in the event that the said tract or parcel of land shall ever be put to any other use than that above set forth; or in the event that the same shall ever cease to be so used.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, have caused the name of the United States of America to be affixed hereto as grantor, together with the official seal of the War Department.

Done at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, United States of America, this 22nd day of January, 1924.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

DISTRICT)
OF)SS
COLUMBIA)

On this 22d day of January, 1924, personally appeared John W. Weeks, to me known, and who by me being duly sworn, did depose and say that he is the Secretary of War of the United States of America, the grantor of the foregoing deed; that he knows the seal of the War Department of the United States, and that the seal affixed to said instrument is the official seal of said War Department and was affixed thereto by his order; that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of the United States by virtue of the authority contained in the Act of Congress approved, March 4, 1923 (42 Stat., 1450), and that he acknowledged said instrument to be the act and deed of the United States of America for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

(Signed) Jno. B. Randolph,
Notary Public.

Recorded in Sagadahoc County Registry of Deeds, Book 159, page 27.
Recorded in State Land Office, in Vol. 1, page 169, of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

October 1, 1924.

For and in behalf of the State of Maine, I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Commanding Officer, Portland Harbor, Fort Williams, Maine, the tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate in the town of Phippsburg, County of Sagadahoc, State of Maine, being all of the land known as Fort Baldwin, conveyed to the United States of America by deed.

STATE OF MAINE
By Percival P. Baxter
Governor of Maine.

How to Reach Popham and Baldwin

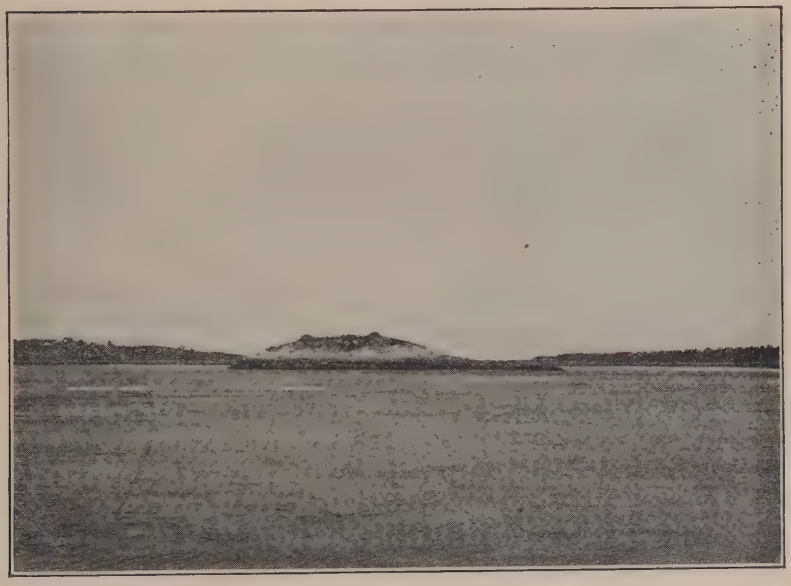
Forts Popham and Baldwin are sixteen miles from Bath at Popham Beach. Leaving the Atlantic Highway at the Court House in Bath the tourist passes down High Street, at 2.7 miles turning to the left across Winnegance River taking the Phippsburg road: 7.6 miles from Bath there is a road leading to Small Point: here turn again to the left. 12.2 miles from Bath there is a road leading to Cox's Head: here keep to the right. Four miles beyond, on the right is Silver Lake. Just before entering the village a sharp turn to the left brings one to the Fort Baldwin Reserva-

tion and the site of the fort built by the Popham Colonists in 1607; a marker indicates the location. Passing through the village, keeping to the left, Fort Popham is reached. The drive from Bath to Popham is one of the most picturesque in Maine. The winding road follows the Kennebec River. One passes old ship yards, high bluffs, historic old houses, here and there catching a glimpse of the river. Tourists will find Popham Beach one of the most interesting historical places in Maine.

North and South
Sugar Loaf Islands

NORTH AND SOUTH SUGAR LOAF ISLANDS

The North and South Sugar Loaf Islands, better known as the Sugar Loaves, are only a few rods from the shore at Hunniwell's Point and only a stone's toss from Fort Popham near the mouth of the Kennebec River. These islands are very small



NORTH SUGAR LOAF ISLAND

and entirely barren. Any value that may have been in them was due to their strategic position in relation to Fort Popham.

The territory at the mouth of the Kennebec River was included in the Provincial Charter granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges by King Charles, April 3, 1639 which "shall forever hereafter be called and named the Province or Countie of Mayne".

This territory below Bath, never a part of the Kennebec or Plymouth Patent, was added to the Massachusetts Bay Charter by the revision of its northern boundary in 1673.

Maine Cedes The Islands to the U. S.

In 1857 the United States decided to fortify the mouth of the Kennebec River; for this purpose the Legislature of Maine ceded to the United States the Sugar Loaf Islands by passage of the following act. (Private and Special Laws 1857, Chap. 125).

An act to cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain land at or near the entrance of the Kennebec River, Maine

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Sect. 1. . . . Jurisdiction is also ceded to the United States over any tract or tracts of land at or near the entrance to Kennebec River, Maine, that may be acquired by the United States for the purpose of carrying out an act of Congress, of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, providing for the erection of "fortification at the mouth of the Kennebec River, Maine," by building and maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, wharves and other structures, with their appendages, and over all the contiguous shores, flats and waters, within four hundred yards from low water mark; and all right, title and claim, which this state may have to . . . . said tract or tracts at or near the entrance to Kennebec River, are hereby granted to the United States; provided, that this state shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, in and over all the premises aforesaid, so far as that all civil processes, and such criminal process as may issue, under the authority of this state, against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without the premises aforesaid, may be executed therein in the same way and manner as if jurisdiction had not been ceded as aforesaid.

Sect. 2 The premises over which jurisdiction is granted by this act, and all structures and other property thereon, shall be exonerated and discharged from all taxes and assessments which may be laid or imposed, under the authority of this state, while said premises shall remain the property of the United States, and shall be used for the purposes intended by this act.

Sect. 3 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor.

Sugar Loaf Islands Sold to Stacey and Perkins

Through an error the state sold the Sugar Loaves, August 6, 1884, to John H. Stacey and James M. Perkins of Phippsburg, for Ten Dollars. (Records of land office, Vol. 23, P. 171). This money was refunded under the following order:

State of Maine, In Council April 11, 1923.

ORDERED, That there be paid to J. H. Stacey from the State Contingent Fund the sum of $10.00; it being a refund for an Island sold to said Stacey by the State of Maine, to which Island the said state had no title.

Read and passed by the Council, and by the Governor approved.

(Signed) Edgar C. Smith,
Deputy Secretary of State.

A true copy,
ATTEST:

Purchase of the Sugar Loaf Islands

The secretary of war offered for sale the north and south Sugar Loaf Islands for the sum of twenty-five dollars under date of November 16, 1923. He wrote to Governor Baxter of Maine as follows:

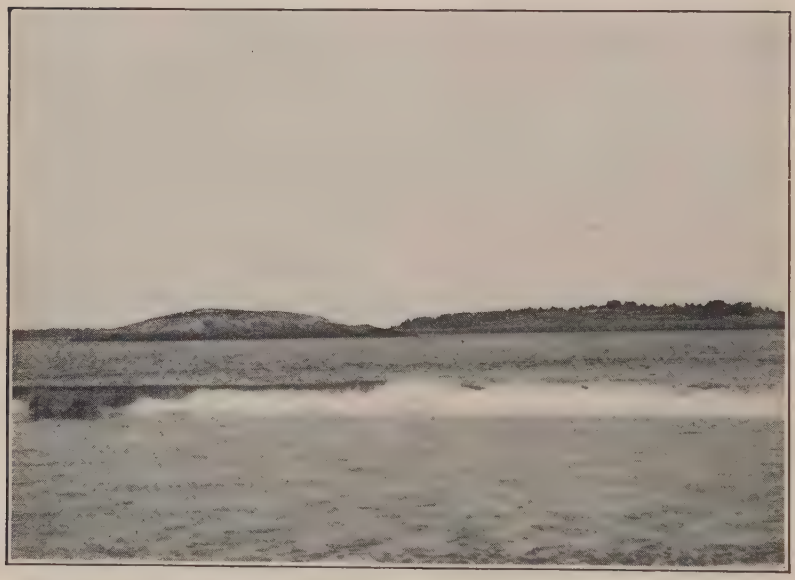
My dear Governor:

The Congress of the United States by Legislation approved March 4, 1923, (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), has authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of various military reservations including that known as North and South Sugar Loaf Islands, at the entrance to the Kennebec River, near Bath, Maine. These properties consist of two small islands, the exact area of which is not available. There are no improvements thereon.

You are hereby notified that North and South Sugar Loaf Islands have been duly appraised as a whole, in the amount of $25.00, in accordance with the provisions of the above-quoted legislation, and that I have approved such appraisal on November 6, 1923. The option contained in Section 4 of the legislation in question will therefore expire on May 6, 1924. While the legislation in question provides that the State or the county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3, of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the state, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the state should not desire the property you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Sincerely yours, Dwight F. Davis,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

The governor at once accepted this offer for the state, and under date of November 19, 1923, he wrote the War Department.



SOUTH SUGAR LOAF ISLAND WITH STAGE ISLAND ON RIGHT

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 16th in which you offer to the State of Maine North and South Sugar Loaf Islands, at the entrance to the Kennebec River near Bath, Maine, for the sum of $25.00. I enclose you a check for the above amount and inform you that the state exercises its option to purchase these islands in accordance with the provisions contained in your letter of November 16th.

Faithfully yours,

Percival P. Baxter

Governor of Maine.

To

Hon. Dwight F. Davis,

The Assistant Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

Deed of the Sugar Loaf Islands

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00), lawful money of the United States, in hand paid by the State of Maine, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned grantor, the United States of America, by and through John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under authority of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, (42 Stat., 1450), has remised, released, and forever quitclaimed, and does hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the State of Maine, as grantee, the following described tracts or parcels of land situated at the mouth of the Kennebec River in the County of Sagadahoc, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

All of the lands known as North and South Sugar Loaf Islands, at the mouth of the Kennebec River,

being a portion of the lands ceded to the United States of America by Act of the Legislature of the State of Maine, approved April 17, 1857.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD forever said tracts or parcels of land unto the said State of Maine for use for public park purposes only: reserving to the United States immediate reversion of the title and right of possession thereto without notice, demand, or legal action, in the event that the said tracts or parcels of land shall ever be put to any use other than that above set forth; or in the event that the same shall ever cease to be so used.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the Unites States of America, have caused the name of the United States of America to be affixed hereto as grantor, together with the official seal of the War Department.

Done at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, United States of America, this 7th day of December, 1923.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
By John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

Recorded in Sagadahoc County Registry of Deeds, Book 154, page 410.
Recorded in State Land Office, in Vol. 1, page 159, of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

Dec. 27, 1923.

For and in behalf of the State of Maine, I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Commanding Officer, Portland Harbor, Fort Williams, Maine, the following described tract or parcel of land with all improvements thereon, situate in the town of Phippsburg, County of Sagadahoc, State of Maine, being all of the land known as Sugar Loaf Islands, conveyed to the United States of America this 7th day of December, 1923. Recorded in Sagadahoc County Registry of Deeds, Book 154, page 410. Recorded in State Land Office, in Vol. 1, page 159, of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

STATE OF MAINE
By Percival P. Baxter
Governor of Maine.

Fort McClary

LOCATION OF FORT McCLARY

FORT McCLARY

Fort McClary is in Kittery, which was the first organized town in Maine, incorporated by an act of the General Court under the Gorges Province November 20, 1647. Kittery is bounded on the northwest by Eliot, on the north by Eliot and York, southwest and south by the Piscataqua River and its harbor, and southeast by the sea. The town contains nearly 7,347 acres of land. The Isles of Shoals, which lie about nine miles south of Kittery, Point are divided by the line between Maine and New Hampshire.

Kittery

Kittery forms the extreme southwestern part of York County, and of Maine. It originally comprised, besides its present territory, that of Eliot, Berwick, South Berwick and North Berwick.

This old town by the sea is a place of lasting interest to the historian, of fascinating charm to the seeker after romance and ever holds the lover of nature to her heart. More than three centuries ago the adventurers and traders began their pilgrimages to her coast. Scores of great pioneers famous in the old days, lived here by the sounding sea. Their deeds are written in fadeless letters; they faced with courage the bitter opposition of nature; they met and conquered their enemies and by their integrity, courage and vision they established civilization in Maine and gave to the republic a state whose sons and daughters have contributed their full share to making the United States first among the nations.

FORT McCLARY, KITTERY, MAINE, 1924

The death of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his friend King Charles I gave the Massachusetts Bay Colony the opportunity to extend her jurisdiction over the Province of Maine. In 1652 commissioners were sent to Maine to negotiate with the people of the Province of Maine. The first meeting of this commission was held at Kittery, November 20, 1652. By the "articles of submission" it was agreed that Kittery should remain a town, that all inhabitants should be freemen, that they should be safe in their property, that they should have their own representatives in the General Court, that their militia should not be ordered beyond their borders without their consent and finally the right of suffrage was not to be restricted to church members as in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Bay Colony and Kittery

The honor of first having seen the banks of the Piscataqua is doubtless due Martin Pring, who in 1603, coasted along the shores of Maine from Penobscot in the "Speedwell" and "Discoverer" and sailed up the river three or four leagues, probably to Quamphegan Falls. In the narrative of the voyage, particular mention was made of the beautiful groves and sundry sorts of beasts seen in the vicinity, but no natives were encountered to traffic with and as trade was the principal object of their visit, their stay was brief.

First Tourists at Kittery

The first settlement in Kittery was at the Point about 1623. The town was a portion of the Mason and Gorges Patent, and many of the present titles came through Walter Neal, their agent, who, before 1634, by grant or sale, had conveyed all the lands in the tract. The settlers of Kittery were mostly English

First Settlement

who left cultured homes, braved the dangers of a voyage of two or three months in small vessels, denied themselves the luxuries and many of what we think to be the necessities of life, hewed for themselves plantations out of the forests, lived in log cabins with few articles of furniture, fought many long years against a wily and treacherous foe on every side, and struggled from poverty up to plenty. Such men and women were of heroic stuff. Their energy, courage, industry, persistency and intelligence laid the foundations of Maine.

The First Fort at Kittery

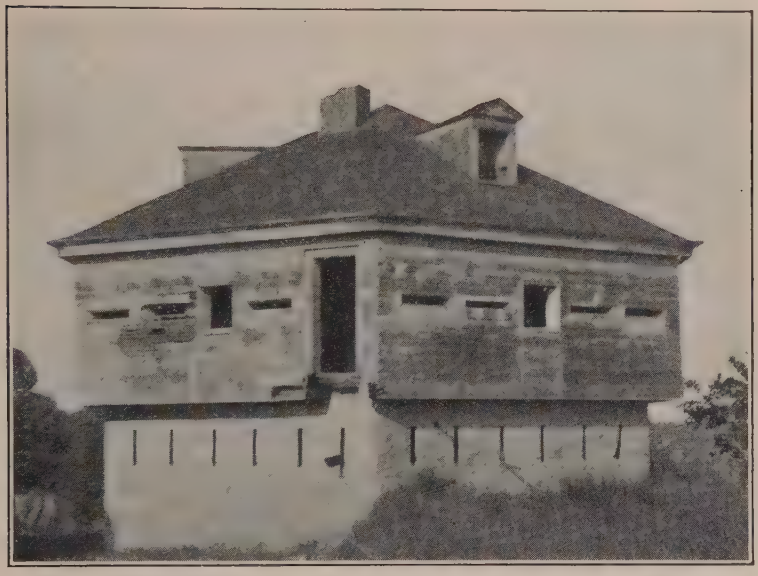
It is generally believed that the first fort in Kittery dates back to the coming of the first settlers in 1623. I have failed to find any facts to establish this claim. It is possible that individuals built simple breastworks, garrisons and blockhouses, but the records, if there were any, have disappeared. A list of the garrison houses found in the town in 1690 is as follows:

Lower part of Kittery 10 Garisons (viz) Jn° Morels, Jn° Shapleys, Jos^e Hamonds, W^m Tutherlys, W^m furnells, Jn° Alcots, Joseph Curtice, Jos. Wilson, W^m peprills & Wid° Champernoons not one Souldier in them all, but keept & defended by their s^d Inhabitants. The vper Kettery—or Barwick 8 Garrisons (viz.) Maj^r ffrosts, Benony Hodgdons, Jon^r Masons, Daniell Stons, En^s Abotts, Rich^d Masons, W^m Spencer and Thomas Homes in all which Garrisons but six Sould^rs

The town records of Kittery show that on Sept. 15, 1722, the town voted that thirty-six houses "be made defensible." The names of those houses are all given in the records. With the exception of five or six houses every residence was converted into a garrison house.

I find that the records of land transfers indicate that William Pepperrell owned the land on Kittery Point as early as 1662. These records are of such real value in tracing the history of the Fort that they are copied here for reference.

May 5, 1636, Sir Ferdinando Gorges conveyed to Alexander Shapleigh, a merchant of Kittery, Devon-



BLOCKHOUSE FORT McCLARY JULY, 1924

shire, England, all of Kittery Point but the extremity, upon which was then standing the wigwam of Philip Swadden. Subsequently, Nicholas son of Alexander Shapleigh acquired the whole of Kittery Point.

September 29, 1662, John Bray bought twelve acres of the Shapleigh tract, he also bought twelve acres from Jno. Alcots, on which stood the Longley house which was to be moved by April 1667. It is

supposed that the Fort was on this land. On November 17, 1682, he allotted to his son-in-law, William Pepperrell, an acre located on the seashore at Kittery Point, which included a level spot beside the highway where Pepperrell proposed "to place his house." The following is an abstract of the Ancient Title to the Tract of Land upon which the William Pepperrell House and Fort McClary are located at Kittery Point.

1. November 3, 1620, James I, of England, to the Council of Plymouth, England, all of Northern Virginia. (York Deeds, 1-20)
2. August 10, 1622. The Council of Plymouth to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, all of the territory between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc Rivers, styled the Province of Maine. (York Deeds, 1-35)
3. May 5, 1636. Sir Ferdinando Gorges (after provisional agreement with Captain Mason) to John Treworthy, as agent for Alexander Shapleigh, of Dartmouth, England, all of Kittery Point but the extremity (York Deeds, 1-11)
4. July 6, 1650. Alexander Shapleigh to Nicholas Shapleigh. (York Deeds, 1-11)
5. Nicholas Shapleigh to Job Alcock (Unrecorded)
6. November 20, 1666. Job Alcock to John Bray, twelve acres where the dwelling of Thomas Langley was standing. (York Deeds, 2-11)
7. November 17, 1682. John Bray to William Pepperrell, one acre, with a level spot beside the highway for a house. (York Deeds, 3-121)
   The next lot to the westward.
   The first four transfers are identical with those in the abstract of the homestead, with the following additions:
8. May 29, 1683. Nicholas Shapleigh to John Shapleigh, less what tracts had already been sold. (York Deeds, 3-126)
9. July 14, 1685. John Shapleigh to Joan (Ameredith), Elizabeth (Gilman) and Lucy (Chadbourne, Willis), daughters of James Treworthy and granddaughters of Alexander Shapleigh. (N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., 5-348)
10. July 24, 1688. Joan Ameredith, Elizabeth Gilman and Lucy Wills to Benjamin Woodbridge. (York Deeds, 5-part 1-62)
11. April 19, 1689. Benjamin Woodbridge to William Pepperill, twelve and one-half acres. (York Deeds, 5-part 1-62)
    The next lot westward.
    The first seven transfers are identical with those in the last abstract, with the following additions:

12. November 8, 1689. Benjamin Woodbridge to John Thurston, three acres and three quarters near the entrance to Piscataqua River. (York Deeds, 6-137)
13. November 15, 1689. John Thurston to William Pepperrell. (York Deeds, 6-137)
The next lot was the homestead of Francis Hook which was located westerly of Fort McClary.
All of the above-described tracts were in possession of William Pepperrell at the time of the Revolutionary War and were confiscated under the act of September 23, 1779. Massachusetts sold the tract upon which Fort McClary was located to the United States Government in 1808.

The Pepperrell dwelling was built soon after the land was purchased. On April 30, 1690, the house of William Pepperrell was listed as one of the Kittery garrisons, which were merely palisaded dwellings used for protection against the Indians.

It is possible that early historians assumed that the site of the Pepperrell garrison and that of Fort McClary were identical, but while they were not far apart, the location of the dwelling was on a "level place" and that of the fort, upon a hill.

After he had completed his dwelling, William Pepperrell purchased an additional tract of twelve acres which were described as lying upon Kittery Point between Crodsett's Creek and "the salt water coming in at Piscataqua Harbors' mouth."

This land was in an ideal position for a fort—if at that time any such defensive establishment had been required on the Maine shore. Directly across the channel, however, was situated Fort William and Mary, at the northeast corner of Great Island, which all vessels must encircle upon entering the river.

The date 1690 is so near the date when the Province of Massachusetts Bay voted to build a fort at Kittery, that it is doubtful if any fort existed there before 1715.

Parsons, in his biography of William Pepperrell written in 1851, states that "a garrison house was previously erected and maintained at the Point, near Pepperrell's house, to which families might resort when threatened by sudden assaults from Indians; and as early as 1700 a fort was erected which went by his name. The celebrated warrior, Colonel Church, in his eastern expedition, in 1704, with 550 men, had orders 'to send his sick and wounded to Casco, now Portland, or to Pepperrell's Fort at Kittery Point.' This fort was probably a private concern, or at most built at village expense. Pepperrell had command of this fort, which gave him the rank of captain. He finally rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel."

Massachusetts Orders a Fort Built at Kittery

The first reference in the Massachusetts laws to the fort at Kittery is found in the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, dated June 1, 1715. It was voted "that the right of this Province in and to the river commonly called Piscataqua River be asserted and maintained: That a Breast Work of six guns be erected in some convenient place in the town of Kittery for the defense of the river: That six guns with shot and carriages be ordered to the town of Kittery upon their erecting a Breast Work and platform and obliging themselves to maintain the same: That his Excellency be desired to give his orders accordingly: That it is for his Majesties Services that a Naval Officer be kept in the Port of Kittery to avoid the unreasonable duties or impositions exacted from the inhabitants of this Province passing in and out the said river from the Naval Officer of the Government of New Hampshire: That

all ships and other vessels that load and unload at the Port of Kittery be obliged to enter and clear with the Naval Officer there and pay the duties of impost and powder money according to law: That all harbors in Kittery and Berwick shall belong to the Port of Kittery."

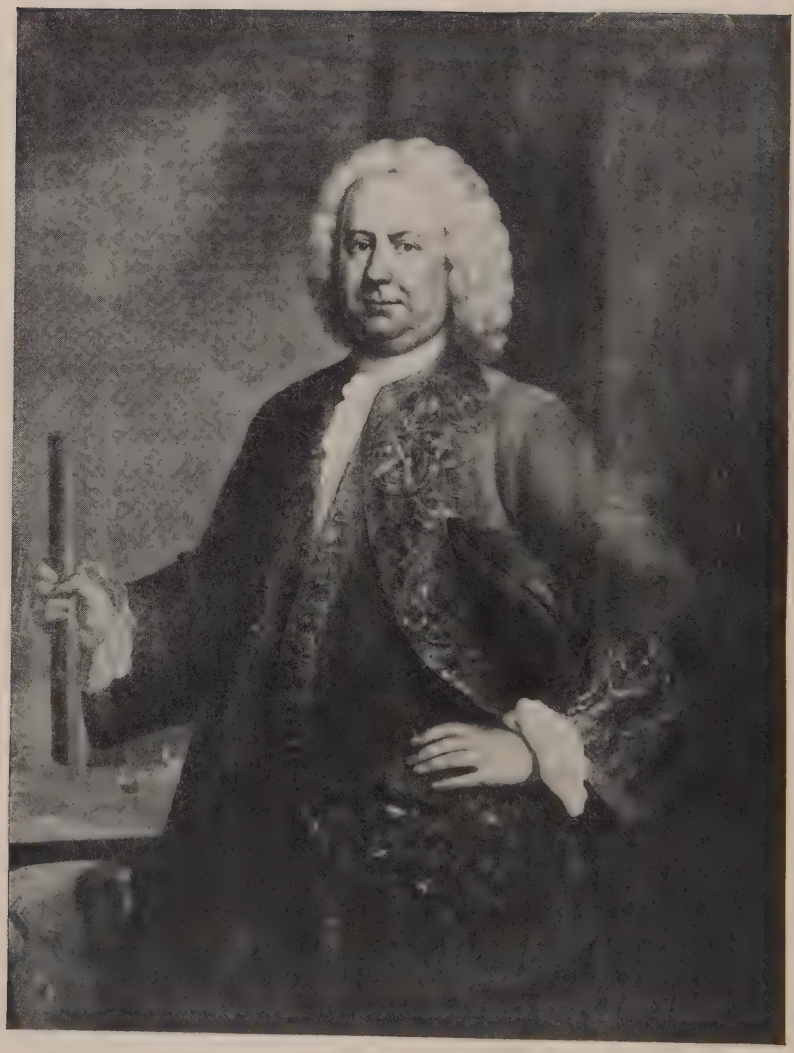
It is evident that the purpose of this fortification at Kittery was to protect the merchants of Massachusetts from "unreasonable duties" imposed by New Hampshire.

Evidently there was some delay in building the foundations and placing the guns at Kittery. We find the Massachusetts Bay Colony taking further action concerning this fort June 14, 1721. Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts Bay 1721, Chapter 8. After reciting the origin of their title in Kittery, they go on to say,

notwithstanding which the naval Officer of the Government of New Hampshire exacts and takes from the Inhabitants of this Province, unjust duties and impositions for passing in their own vessels, in and through the side of the river, though they neither take in nor put out any sort of goods, wares or merchandise within that Government, their business being chiefly to go to the saw mills to load the produce of the Province and transport it to Boston and elsewhere

VOTED that the right of the Province in and to the River commonly called Piscataqua River, be asserted and maintained to avoid the Unjust demands of the Naval Officer of the Government of New Hampshire, and in order to effect the same,

RESOLVED, that a Breastwork for Six Guns be erected in some convenient place in the town of Kittery for the defense of the river. That six guns with carriages, powder and shot be ordered to the town of Kittery and that all ships and other vessels that load or unload at the Port of Kittery be obliged to enter and clear, with the Naval officer there and pay the duties of impost and powder money according to law, that all harbors in Kittery and Berwick shall belong to the Port of Kittery.



SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL

The first fort was probably a breastwork upon which guns could be mounted. Very early this fort was called Fort William in honor of Sir William Pepperrell, who was the most distinguished man in colonial Maine. His father, Colonel William Pepperrell, was a native of Ravistock Parish, Plymouth, in Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1646. When a boy he was apprenticed to the captain of a fishing-schooner employed off the coast of New England and the banks of Newfoundland.

Fort William

William Pepperrell first began business in the fisheries at the Isle of Shoals. After a few years he married Margery, daughter of John Bray of Kittery, and in 1682 settled at the Point, where he built a house on a small lot given him by his father-in-law. Here he prospered in business and is said to have become the wealthiest man in New England.

He built many fishing and trading vessels and sent them to the Banks, to the West Indies and to Europe. He became a leader in the affairs of the colony. He was justice of the peace thirty-five years and from 1715 till his death in 1734 he served as judge of the court of common pleas.

Sir William Pepperrell, was born in Kittery, June 27th, 1696. He had only the meagre education that could be obtained in the public schools of his time. He was taught business principles, to survey land, to sail a ship, to act as clerk, to manage men. By trading in fish, lumber and West India goods, by extensive ship-building, and by the purchase and sale of large tracts of land he became very wealthy. At one time he owned the greater part of Saco and

Sir William Pepperrell

Scarborough. Saco was first called Pepperrellborough in his honor. He was a justice of the peace at the age of twenty-one and captain of a company of cavalry. At the age of thirty he held the rank of colonel and was in command of all the militia of Maine. About the same time he was appointed one of the Governor's council and held that office thirty-two years, eighteen of which he was president of the board. The people of Kittery elected him as their representative in 1726-27. The office of chief justice he held from 1730 till his death.

He was appointed in 1745 to command the expedition against Louisburg and contributed out of his private fortune five thousand pounds toward the expenses of that campaign. For his success at Louisburg he was knighted and received in London with many attentions. In 1756 he was commissioned Lieutenant-General in the royal army.

The remainder of his life was comparatively uneventful, and he died July 6, 1759. The Pepperrells were loyalists; therefore when the war broke out, the estate was confiscated. The large fortune accumulated by Sir William and his father was soon dissipated.

Fort William in the Revolution

At the time of the Revolution there was intense excitement and great alarm among the inhabitants of Kittery. The British war ships had destroyed and captured many towns on the Maine coast, and they were expected to attack Portsmouth and Kittery. Every effort was made to be ready for the coming of the enemy. Hundreds of soldiers were hurried to Portsmouth and Kittery,

the fort was put in order and garrisoned. The Province of Massachusetts Bay on June tenth, 1776, passed the following:

RESOLVED, that the Commissionary General be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the committee of correspondence, safety and inspection of Kittery aforesaid five hundred pounds weight of gun powder and eighty shot suitable for twelve pounders, and eighty ditto suitable for nine pounders to supply the cannon in the Battery aforesaid for which the said committee or town of Kittery shall be accountable to the General Court.

The fortifications were in such excellent condition and so well defended that Kittery and Portsmouth were not attacked. A British officer, after the war, told Colonel Walbach that he went up the Piscataqua and reconnoitered the town, disguised as a fisherman, to find out the feasibility of an attack with a view of destroying the Navy Yard. On his returning to the fleet and reporting that the town was swarming with soldiers and well defended, the British commander abandoned the project. The danger being past, the enemy having withdrawn to the southward, the main part of the troops were discharged, leaving a small force as a garrison until winter.

Fort McClary

The name of Fort William at Kittery was changed at the time of the Revolution to Fort McClary in honor of that gallant soldier, Major Andrew McClary, who gave his life for the republic at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a member of Colonel Starks' regiment. This old fort is of great historical interest. It is located on Kittery Point and contains twenty-five and sixty-seven hundredths acres. The land was secured by the United States first from the Common-

wealth of Massachusetts by an act of the Legislature, March 12, 1808—this was for a small piece of land called Battery Pasture on which the fort stands; second, from Isaac Stevens, October 14, 1846; third, from the inhabitants of school district number twelve, Kittery, Maine, June 22, 1893.

The Fort in the Civil War

Fort McClary was again garrisoned during the Civil War. Congress appropriated a large sum of money for fortifications at this fort for the year ending June, 1864. It is probable that the blockhouse was rebuilt at this time, granite and brick taking the place of wood for the first story.

Hannibal Hamlin at Fort McClary

Among the interesting events connected with Fort McClary during the Civil War was the residence of Hannibal Hamlin. He enlisted in the army, serving as a private in Co. A, the State Guards Infantry, M. V. M., enlisting at Kittery in July, 1864, and being mustered out at Bangor in September of the same year. Hannibal Hamlin was born in Paris, Maine, and practised law in Bangor. He was prominent in state and governmental affairs and was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1860.

In reply to a letter sent to the War Department, the Adjutant General, Major General Robert C. Davis sent the following information descriptive of Fort McClary in 1870:

> Fort McClary was originally established as a military post in 1812. The site contained an area of about fifteen acres, situated in York County on Kittery Point, a projection into the Piscataqua River, opposite Fort Constitution in Portsmouth Harbor.

In a description of the fort, written in June 1870, by the Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., in charge, the following is stated:

Quarters.—Officers' quarters, none. Men's quarters, a one-story brick building, containing two rooms. One room is 34 by 18 and one 19 by 18; will contain about fifty men; is very old and out of repair; occupied as an ordnance store-room. Kitchen and mess-room attached is a one-story wooden building. Kitchen 17 by 15; mess-room 17 by 17; is entirely out of repair; occupied by the engineer department as store-rooms. Chapel is a one-story brick building, 19 by 13, inhabitable. Blockhouse is a two-story hexagonal building, each square 18 feet 6 inches; first story built of granite-rock and pierced for musketry; second story is built of wood, has six pintle blocks and windows, intended for embrasures. First story is occupied as an ordnance store-room; second story by the engineer department as an office and watchmen's quarters; is in fair repair. Magazine is a one-story brick building, 13 by 11, in fair order.

Hospital, guard-house, etc.—Hospital is a one and one-half story brick building; ward 30 by 22; surgery 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; kitchen 18 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 4 inches; store-room 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet six inches; built in 1863 by the troops at the post; is poorly constructed; unfinished above the ceiling; needs repairs; is occupied by the ordnance sergeant as quarters; is situated about 500 yards north of the fort on the reservation. The guard-house is a one-story brick building, 19 by 13; the roof partly destroyed; ceiling all down; unoccupied.

Sylvester has painted a picture of Fort McClary blockhouse as it looked in 1906.

Description of the Fort

"It is a famous landmark hereabout, and is pitched upon what seems Kittery's highest outlook. It has a base of stone, and is of the same character as the blockhouse at Winslow, on the Kennebec, long known as Fort Halifax. It is hexagonal, with ample ports, and is patterned after the one first built here. It has an overhang above its base of split granite, after the manner of the garrison houses of the early period. Here is a government reservation of thirty acres or more. A rude board fence separates it from the highway, over which one climbs to plunge

through the tangle of low birch and alder, to come out upon an elevated plateau, where tons of igneous rock have been blasted out of the solid ledge to make way for the granite bastions and angles broken here and there by embrasures for heavy guns which have yet to be mounted. Here is a suggestion of a road, and as one follows it one comes to its extreme easterly scarp, where by a flight of steps of split stone one reaches the highest level of the work. Here are the magazines and the barracks, and the crazy wooden bridge or steps on the landward side by which one mounts to the doorless entrance of its second story. It is a barren interior, stripped of every vestige of its once familiar appointments. A winding stair leads to the lower regions, where are dogholes of solid masonry occupying its central area, which may have been intended for the stowing away of ammunition or recalcitrant humanity. Thin ribbons of subdued light come through the numerous slits in the walls, which were for musketry, and as I stood there idly gazing I momently expected to hear the ominous jangling of keys or the hail of the guard; but the place was silent, deserted utterly. I mounted the wentle-strap—steep and narrow it was—with a feeling of pleasing relief. In my rummaging I found another stairway. This led to the garret, for I could liken it to nothing else; and from its four dormer windows that were built into its hip roof, I got a faraway view in as many directions that repaid me for my venture across the rotten, swaying stair outside that was as suggestive of the bridge of Al Sirat as anything, for it bent and swayed under my weight ominously. From one of these cockloft dormers, I saw

> The hills curve round like a bended bow;
> A silver arrow from out them sprung,

the gleaming reach of waters that flow in and out of Crockett's Cove; the wider span of Spruce Creek that twists ingratiatingly inland to the northward, and wooded hills as far as the eye can go. From another there was a glimpse of

> Old roads winding, as old roads will,
> Here to the ferry, and there to the mill;
> And glimpses of chimneys and gabled eaves,

and the huge bulk of Champernowne's Island of old; and away beyond, the woods of York, and the silver threads of the salt creeks and the yellow marshes between. Within another is framed,

> The blink of the sea, in breeze and sun,

and the widening mouth of the historic river; and beyond the low wall of Fort Constitution, and light on Fort Point, and the gray roofs of olden New Castle, Portsmouth bar; the oasis of Ravistock in its turquoise setting of the sea; and farther out, the low spine of Whale's Back, with its single pharos; and nearer the dip of the horizon, the spectral figure of White Island's beacon, indistinct in the purpling mists, that overlook Appledore and Smutty Nose and their ragged kindred, as if each were under the ban since the dark tragedy that forever linked together the names of Louis Wagner and Annethe Christensen; a group of glistening sails that fade away under the immaculate sky, argosies to anywhere; while almost within the shadows of these weather-beaten window ledges, are the classic roofs of the Pepperrells and their ancient contemporaries.

Old Fort McClary is a ruin. The government work was long ago abandoned. The old derricks have rotted down. Only the huge piles of split granite and three heavy somewhat modern ordnance mounted

on massive steel carriages indicate the scene of activity that at one time prevailed here. Down near the landing is a tier of heavy guns, unmounted and prone amid the lush grasses that half hide them. The sea wall is of massive proportions, but unfinished, as if the work had been dropped suddenly for lack of energy or money. The real reason was, undoubtedly, that the advance in the mysteries of destructive projectiles was more rapid than the naval board could forecast; and perhaps it was thought best to wait until the climax of these inventions was in sight. It is a commanding site and covers the whole entrance to the Piscataqua; but as sunken batteries seem to be the trend, it is doubtful if the location will be further utilized.

A barnlike structure of brick seems to have been used as a barrack. At either end are comfortable fireplaces, the chimneys running up the outside of the gable; and I note that the woodwork of one fireplace is entirely gone, and the other has lost its mantel. The first decorates the den of some souvenir crank, probably, and the latter may make up the litter that this sort of vandalism is always sending garretward. The gunracks are suggestive, and the door opens out directly upon the parade, which commands a magnificent view of the Piscataqua Harbor and its points of interest". (Old York, p. 245–247)

Fort McClary in 1924

Fort McClary Military Reservation is 3.5 miles from the Memorial Bridge at Kittery and is located at Kittery Point. The public highway runs through the reservation. That part of the reservation on the east side of the road is wooded; here are many fine pine trees; the land slopes gradually to the water's edge. There is a clearing on which there is

POWDER MAGAZINE AND BLOCKHOUSE, 1924, FORT McCLARY

an old house and barn; when these are removed this point can be made one of the most beautiful parks in the state.

Passing through the reservation the tourist comes to the gate leading to the fortification. There is a very good automobile road and one can drive with safety to the fort. From the blockhouse there is a view of unusual grandeur. Just across the river is Portsmouth Navy Yard where the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty was signed in 1905. Across the harbor is Fort Point Light; nine miles in a southerly direction lie the Isles of Shoals. There are many other islands in view every one of which is rich in legend and romance.

The fortification was one of the three important military works undertaken by the United States in the eighteenth century for the protection of the Maine coast. The other two were on the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers.

Great walls of granite masonry surround the fort buildings. This wall is about five hundred feet long on the water side. Referring to the picture: you see first on the right an old brick building; there are four port holes in each end and six on each side; on the extreme left of the picture is a similar brick house; these brick houses were probably for riflemen. In the rear of the blockhouse, not visible in the picture, is the magazine, the roof of which has fallen in. In front of the picture is seen a granite wall enclosing a long bank. The ground in front of the picture with loose granite blocks scattered about was the parade ground. Just beyond this ground was the sea wall made of granite blocks and running about

UNFINISHED WALL, FORT McCLARY, JULY, 1924

thirty feet high. This wall extended all the way around the fortification in the form of a pentagon.

A battery with emplacements for ten cannon is in the wall facing Portsmouth Navy Yard. This battery is reached by a flight of stairs leading from the parade ground. Just behind the blockhouse is a flanker where the granite wall is built out about thirty feet. This flanker encloses the well and a powder magazine; here are emplacements for four cannon.

The blockhouse has three floors, the basement or first floor being constructed of stone and having six portholes on each of the five sides. In the center of this floor is a big room made of stone and brick—evidently a powder magazine. The second floor has a window on each of the five sides with two portholes on one side of the window and one porthole on the other. The door of the blockhouse is on the rear or land side. This door is in the second story and is reached by a long flight of stairs. The stairs have been torn down.

The second floor has a fireplace in one room and a stove in another. This floor and the attic were finished for officers' quarters. All the partitions have been torn from these rooms. In fact, the careless sightseers have done their work in so thorough a fashion that the old blockhouse is a ruin.

The State Purchases Fort McClary

The Department of War under date of October 22, 1923, offered to sell Fort McClary to the State of Maine.

My dear Governor:

The Congress of the United States by legislation approved March 4, 1923 (Public No. 501, 67th Congress), has authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of military reservations including that known as Fort McClary (opposite Fort Constitution), Maine. This reservation consists of 27.45 acres of land and the improvements thereon consisting of a blockhouse of granite and frame construction, two old brick buildings and a wharf, as approximately shown in four parcels in red on the attached photostat map which is the best available. However, due to the fact that the parcel shown in green on the map herewith containing 1.87 acres was acquired by grant from the State legislature of Massachusetts for the sole purpose of erecting fortifications for the defense of the United States, it is not considered that the Government has a good title which it can convey and said parcel will not be included in any disposal at this time. The net area to be disposed of therefore consists of 25.58 acres of land.

The Fort McClary reservation has been duly appraised in accordance with the provisions of the above quoted legislation, in four parcels, shown on the inclosed photostat map as follows:

Tract No. 1,	$ 800.00
Tract No. 2,	800.00
Tract No. 3,	1200.00
Tract No. 4,	300.00
Total	$3100.00

You are hereby notified that the appraisal of the foregoing property, both as a whole and in parcels, with the improvements thereon, has been approved by me on October 11, 1923, in the amount of $3,100.00. While the legislation in question provides that the state or the county or municipality in which the property is located shall be entitled to a period of six months from the date of approval of said appraisal in which to exercise the option contained in the above quoted Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1923, I shall deem it a favor to be advised of the decision of the State, county or municipality in this matter if such can be reached before the expiration of the time provided by law. It is presumed in this connection that if the state does not desire the property you will take the matter up with the county or municipality.

Sincerely yours,
Dwight F. Davis,
Asst. Sec. of War.

To secure a clear title to the tract of land not included in the four parcels mentioned in the War

Department's letter, the Secretary of War advised Governor Baxter of Maine as follows:

My dear Governor:

The State of Maine has recently exercised the option to purchase all the lands of Fort McClary, Maine, granted by the Act of March 4, 1923, except a tract of 1.87 acres which is the site of the old fortifications. This small tract has not been offered for sale as there was some question of the Government's title. It seems that this tract was donated to the United States for fortification purposes only by an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature of March 12, 1808.

As military need for this land no longer exists it is thought that a return thereof to the state might be advisable. To accomplish this, however, authority therefor must be secured from Congress. If such transfer meets with your approval it is suggested that the state authorities initiate and obtain the necessary Congressional action.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

The act of the Massachusetts Legislature to which Secretary Weeks referred is found in the Massachusetts General Laws of 1808, Chapter 124.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,

That all the right and title of this commonwealth to a certain piece of land in Kittery, in the county of York and Commonwealth aforesaid, called Battery Pasture, on which a fortification formerly stood, and is bounded on the north by the road, on the west by Frollet, on the south by the river, and on the east by Follet, and contains one acre and one hundred and thirty-nine rods, as will appear by the report made to the Hon. David Sewall, Esq., agent for this Commonwealth, by Benjamin Parker, surveyor, about the year seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, be, and hereby is granted and ceded to the United States, for the sole purpose of erecting fortifications for the defense of the United States.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That the cession aforesaid is granted upon the express condition that this Commonwealth shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, in and over the tract of land aforesaid, so far as that all civil and such criminal processes, as may issue under the authority of this Commonwealth against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without the said tract of land, may be executed therein, in the same way and manner, as though this cession had not been made.

BRICK HOUSE FOR RIFLEMEN AT FORT McCLARY, 1924

In order to secure a clear title to this land Governor Baxter requested Senator Frederick Hale of Maine to secure the necessary action by Congress. The following bill was introduced in the Senate of the United States February 26, 1924, and was finally passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Maine all the right and title of the United States to that tract of land ceded to the United States by an Act of the State of Massachusetts approved March 12, 1808, described in the aforesaid act as a certain piece of land in Kittery, in the County of York and State of Maine, called Battery Pasture, on which a fortification formerly stood, bounded on the north by the road, on the west by Frollett, on the south by the river, and on the east by Frollett, containing one acre and one hundred and thirty-nine rods, as will appear by a report made to the Honorable David Sewall, Esquire, agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Benjamin Parker, surveyor, about the year 1798, such land having been ceded to the United States for the sole purpose of erecting fortifications thereon and there being no longer any need of using such land for military purposes.

Deed of Fort McClary

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that for and in consideration of the sum of Three Thousand One Hundred Dollars ($3,100.00), lawful money of the United States, in hand paid by the State of Maine, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned grantor, the United States of America, by and through John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, acting under authority of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1923 (42 Stat., 1450), has remised, released, and forever quitclaimed, and does hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the State of Maine, as grantee, the following described tract or parcel of land situate in York County, State of Maine, more particularly described as follows:

> That portion of the property known as the Fort McClary, Maine, military reservation, located on Kittery Point, in Portsmouth Harbor, Me., containing approximately 25.67 acres,

Which was conveyed to the United States of America by the following conveyances:

> Deed dated October 14, 1846, conveying 1 acre and 49 rods of land from Isaac I. Stevens, recorded in Book No. 190, pages 264-265 of the deed records of York County.

Deed dated October 14, 1846, conveying 13 acres and 62 rods of land from Isaac I. Stevens, recorded in Book No. 190, pages 263-264 of the deed records of York County.

Deed dated October 14, 1846, conveying 10 acres and 143 rods of land from Isaac I. Stevens, recorded in Book No. 190, page 263 of the deed records of York County.

Deed dated June 22, 1893, conveying a plot of ground approximately 62 x 64 feet in size, from the inhabitants of School District No. 12, Kittery, Me., by Horace Mitchell, their attorney, recorded in Book No. 458, page 527, of the deed records of York County.

Excepting and reserving from the above described property that parcel of land heretofore conveyed by the Secretary of War on behalf of the United States to the inhabitants of School District No. 12, Town of Kittery, County of York, State of Maine, by deed dated December 4, 1893, and described therein as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the new road from Portsmouth, through the said military reservation two hundred and five feet from the intersection of the said new road with the westerly boundary line of said military reservation and running thence in a northwesterly direction, at right angles to the said new road, 195 feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary line of said military reservation, thence along said westerly boundary line in a northerly direction 82⅔ feet, more or less, to high water line of Barters Creek; thence along high water line of Barters Creek, in a northeasterly direction, 17 feet, more or less, to a point at right angles to the said new road at a point 75 feet from the place of beginning; thence in a southeasterly direction, at right angles to the said new road, 247 feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly side of the said new road 75 feet from the place of beginning; thence along the westerly side of said new road, in the southwesterly direction, 75 feet to the place of beginning.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD forever said tract or parcel of land unto the said State of Maine for use for public park purposes only; reserving to the United States immediate reversion of the title and right of possession thereto without notice, demand, or legal action, in the event that the said tract or parcel of land shall ever be put to any use other than that above set forth; or in the event that the same shall ever cease to be so used.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War of the United States of America, this 10th day of March, 1924.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
By John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

Recorded in York County Registry of Deeds, Book 727, p. 407.

Recorded in State Land Office in Vol. 1, p. 162 of Miscellaneous Records of Deeds.

Leases and Licenses

The United States granted the following easements to parties who found it necessary to use part of the reservation for public service:

Easement:—Act of Congress approved June 18, 1888 (25 Stat., 188), granted to the York Harbor and Beach Railroad Company a right of way four rods in width across the reservation.

Lease:—November 27, 1912, to Horace Mitchell, of Kittery Point, Maine, of the reservation for a term of five years from November 1, 1912.

Revocable licenses:—May 8, 1897, to the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway Company, to conduct and maintain an electric street railway over the roadway through the reservation.

August 21, 1907, to the Kittery Water District to lay and maintain its water pipes or mains in the present road through the reservation.

August 22, 1907, to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, to construct a telephone line on poles along the north side of the road through the reservation.

The United States having transferred Fort McClary to the State of Maine Governor Baxter sent the following acknowledgment:

March twenty-five, 1924.

D. M. Griggs, Commanding,
Headquarters Coast Defenses of Portsmouth,
Fort Constitution, N. H.
My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 24th in regard to Fort McClary, Kittery Point, York County, Maine, which has recently been transferred by the United States Government to the State of Maine.

I acknowledge receipt of the premises referred to and accept the same on behalf of the State of Maine.

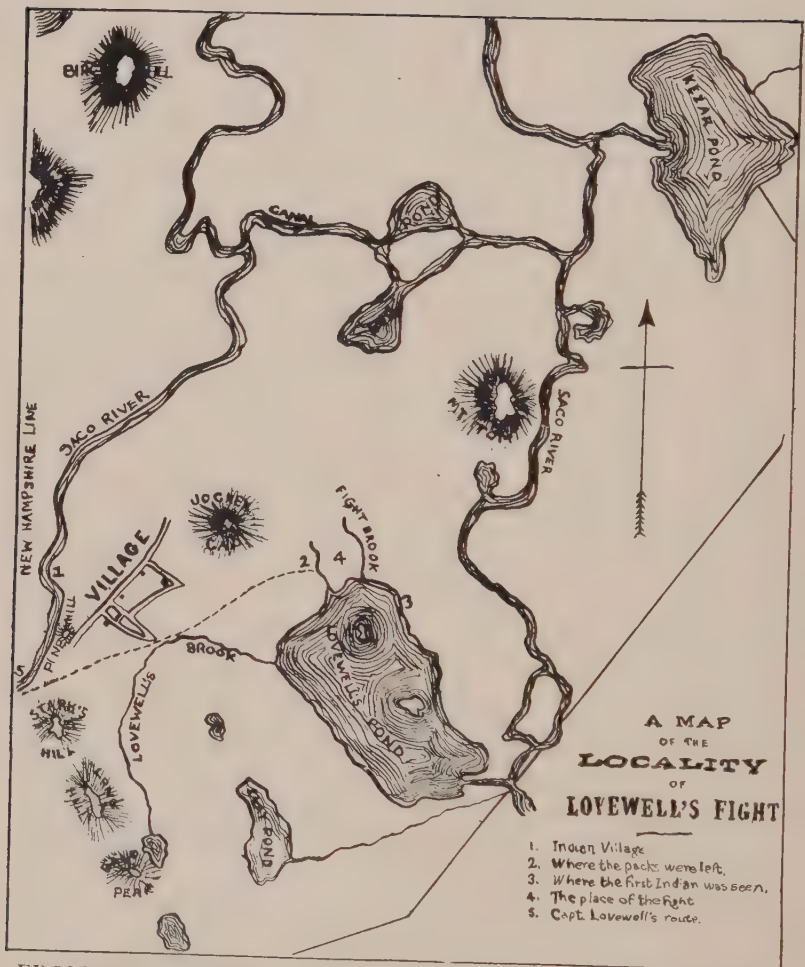
Believe me

Very truly yours,
Percival P. Baxter
Governor of Maine.

How to Reach Fort McClary

Directions for tourists coming by train or boat: A motorbus runs down to the fort from the Square in Portsmouth—a short ride—fare twenty cents ($.20).

Directions for automobile tourists: Near the east end of the new bridge across the Piscataqua between Maine and New Hampshire, turn south, pass the entrance to the Kittery Navy Yard and proceed toward the old Pepperell mansion at the harbor of Kittery Point, opposite post office at Kittery Point. The fort is less than five minutes' walk down a road that leaves the main highway just before it reaches the post office. Sir Willian Pepperell's tomb is near at hand. A fine grove of trees surrounds it.



FROM PENHALLOW'S HISTORY OF WARS OF NEW ENGLAND

Indians and Their Wars

KING PHILIP

From Drake's "Book of the Indian",
Fourth edition, 1835
(From an engraving ascribed to Paul Revere and originally printed in the second edition of "Church's Philip's War", edited by Southwick, 1772)

MAINE INDIANS AND THEIR WARS

The Indian Tribes

The Indians of Maine were included in two divisions of the Algonquins, the Abenakis and the Etchemins, the former of whom lived mostly west of the Penobscot, while the latter were east of it. It is very certain they originally were of the same stock as they had essentially the same language and were characterized by the same peculiarities. At what time they became separated, it is impossible now to determine.

There were seven tribes of Indians in New England, the Pequots, Narragansetts, Wampanoags, Massachusetts Bay Indians, Quinnipiaks, Mohigans, and the Abenakis, or eastern Indians. The word Abenaki from waban (dawn) and aki (land) is the equivalent of eastern Indians. The Abenakis included all from the upper Connecticut River to the Micmacs of Nova Scotia.

The Abenaki Indians

The Abenakis of Maine consisted of several divisions,—the Sekokis or Saco Indians, the Anasagunticooks, the Canibas or Kennebecs, and the Wannoaks. The Saco Indians were settled by the river Saco and were a large tribe until the first Indian war. The Anasagunticooks were in the valley of the Androscoggin; they were at one time numerous and powerful and were noted for their hatred of the English, although for a long time they were less interfered with by the settlers than any of the neighboring tribes. The Canibas or Kennebec Indians consisted of several subdivisions, or political families, including the Norridgewocks, the Canibas, or Kennebecs proper, and the Sheepscots at the mouth of the Kennebec River. They were for a time more friendly to the English than the neighboring tribes. Their chief residence was at Norridgewock, and in later

times the tribe came to be known by this name. The Wannoaks occupied a territory that extended along the coast from the mouth of the Kennebec on the west of the river St. George's. Their principal residence when the European adventurers first became acquainted with them was probably near Pemaquid. The name Wannoak signified "fear nothing," which seems to accord well with their general character. These Indians were mild and gentle in their dispositions, and less inclined to war than some of the neighboring tribes, and for many years no serious difficulty occurred between them and the English. In the great and devastating Indian war which occurred about 1615, the Wannoaks were greatly reduced, and the dreadful epidemic of 1617 affected them still more seriously. Finally many of them emigrated to Canada and joined themselves with the St. Francis Indians, while others went east to the Penobscot.

The Etchemins

The other division of the Indian tribes, called the Etchemins, inhabited that part of the country between the Penobscot and the St. John rivers. The word Etchemins means "the men." There were three divisions in Maine, the Penobscots of the upper Penobscot River and the Oldtown region, the Pentagoets who occupied the region from Castine to Naskeag Point, and the Passamaquoddies of Machias and the St. Croix River.

Indian Civil Wars of Maine

In the year 1615, probably early in the year, a fierce war broke out between the Indians which was carried on with great fury until some of the tribes were nearly annihilated. This war continued about two years; the results were equally disastrous to all parties.

The plague which commenced its ravages among the Indians about the time the war closed, or even before, continued at different places along the coast for several years. It would be interesting to determine, if possible, the nature of this disastrous pestilence. Some writers think the disease was smallpox, contracted from the English. The disease swept through all the tribes of New England, some of which were nearly destroyed.

The Plague

The English-Indian wars in Maine began in 1675. At that time Maine had an English population of about six thousand. The great war and the plague had greatly reduced the Indian population. The following brief outline will indicate how serious these wars were in Maine. The reader will find a full account of the Indian tribes and Indian wars of Maine in Williamson's "History of Maine," volume II; and in Hatch's "Maine," volume I will be found a chapter by Fannie H. Eckstorm, who is an authority on the Indians of Maine. At the time of the Indian wars, the population of Maine was for the most part in Kittery, Wells, York, Scarboro, Saco, Cape Porpoise, Falmouth, Pejepscot, Sagadahoc, Pemaquid, Sheepscot and Monhegan.

Indian Wars 1675–1760

In the first Indian war,—King Philip's war—about three hundred white people lost their lives and many others were captured. In 1675, the Purchas house at Pejepscot was plundered; Wakely and his family at Falmouth, killed; Saco assailed; Scarborough burned; Newichawannock (now South Berwick) attacked; Plaisted and his sons were killed; depredations took place at Sturgeon Creek and in

First Indian War, 1675-77

SCENES IN THE INDIAN WARS

Wells. In 1676, general warrants were issued to arrest Indians; a parley was held at Teconnet. This year was marked by the death of King Philip; many of his subjects came to Maine; thirty-four people were killed or made captive at Casco; Nequasset (Woolwich) and Arrowsic were assailed and burned; Pemaquid was reduced to ashes; a skirmish took place on Jewel's Island; troops under Waldron and Frost met 400 Indians at Dover; Cape Neddick was destroyed and Black Point attacked. In 1677, a parley and skirmish took place at Mare Point; a bloody affray at Pemaquid; a garrison was established westward of Arrowsic and nine persons were killed there; seven lost their lives in York and several in Wells.

Second Indian War, 1688-90

After ten years of peace the second Indian war, commonly called King William's war, commenced in 1688. In that year an attack was made by the Indians on North Yarmouth; New Yarmouth and Sheepscot were destroyed. In 1689 Pemaquid was burned; Major Church defeated the enemy at Falmouth. In 1690 Berwick was destroyed and Falmouth laid waste. The garrisons at Purpooduck, Spurwink and Scarborough retired to Saco and Wells. In 1691 attacks were made on Wells; Cape Neddick was laid in ashes. In 1692 a great part of York was burned and Wells attacked; Fort William Henry was erected at Pemaquid by Phips. In 1693 Sébastien Ralé settled in Norridgewock. In 1694 attack was made on Kittery; Indians seized at Saco and Pemaquid. In 1696 Fort William Henry surrendered to the enemy; the war continued until 1698 when the Indians asked for peace. About four hundred and fifty people lost their lives and two hundred and fifty were carried into captivity.

The third Indian or Queen Anne's war opened in 1703. The excuse to start the war was that Governor Andros plundered the home of Castine at Pentagoet (Castine). The French were the chief leaders in this war, and there was fighting between the French and English on sea and land. In 1707 the Indians attacked and killed settlers at Kittery, Wells, Saco and Berwick; Indians attacked settlers at York and Saco. In 1712 the Indians killed and wounded or took captive about twenty-six in York, Kittery, Wells and Berwick. This war left Maine in a most pitiable condition. Nearly three hundred lost their lives. The fur, fishing and lumber businesses were nearly ruined. The Indians suffered even more and their strength and importance were lost.

Third Indian War, 1703-13

The fourth Indian war is sometimes called Governor Chute's war. In 1721 two hundred Indians visited Arrowsic and demanded that all settlers leave in three weeks. This was the beginning of a new struggle of the Indians to regain their lands. While the French took little active part, they incited the Indians to attack the English. In 1722 the Indians attacked and captured nine families near Merrymeeting Bay; they next appeared at St. George's fort on the St. George's River but were defeated; Brunswick was attacked and burned; part of Georgetown was also burned during the year; people were killed in Berwick, York, Wells, Scarboro, Saco. In 1723 and 1724 the war was continued, attacks being made at Cape Porpoise, Scarboro, Kennebunk, Berwick and Fort St. George's where Captain Winslow and thirteen others lost their lives. It was in 1724

Fourth Indian War, 1722-25

that the Indians seized twenty-two vessels along the coast. This year is also noted for the capture of Norridgewock by the English under Moulton and Harmon. In this attack Father Ralé lost his life. In 1725 occurred the celebrated Lovewell's fight in Fryeburg. Forty or fifty Indians were killed and the English lost twenty-nine in killed or wounded.

Fifth Indian War, 1745-49

The fifth Indian war, sometimes called King George's war. After the capture of Louisburg by Sir William Pepperrell, the Indians joined the French. Attacks were made on Gorham, Pemaquid, Wiscasset, and Falmouth; in 1747 attacks were made at Scarborough, Saccarappa, Falmouth, Pemaquid, Damariscotta. Temporary peace came in 1748 with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, but soon the Indians were again upon the war path and many towns were attacked and persons killed.

Sixth Indian War, 1755-60

The sixth and last Indian war was called the French and Indian war. The Indians plundered many villages, attacked many towns, killed and captured many inhabitants. They carried on their deadly work at Gray, Dresden, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Saco, Brunswick, Windham and Fort St. George's. In this war with the French and Indians the English were everywhere successful. Quebec, Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Montreal were captured. The Indians were almost destroyed and their villages were in ruins, therefore they sued for peace. England had triumphed in the conquest of Canada; the French and Indians had been completely subdued. For more than three quarters of a century the people of Maine had lived with guns in their hands; during all the years they held the front

lines, occupied the outposts, and sacrificed life and property. It is not too much to say that the people of Maine deserve high praise for their part in securing New England for the United States and Canada for England.

The First People in Maine

The story of the early peoples has not been written. The early voyageurs found various divisions of Algonquin Indian tribes on the coast. More than five hundred shell heaps have been located and a great number of camp sites. However, it is clear that these tribes were not the first Indians of Maine. Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin nearly thirty years ago discovered implements imbedded in red ochre and was led to think he had found evidence of an earlier tribe of Indians. Between 1890 and 1892 Mr. Willoughby of the Peabody Museum excavated three sites of the so-called Red Paint culture, one near Bucksport, one on Lake Alamoosook, and a third at Ellsworth. Since Mr. Willoughby's work many other cemeteries have been investigated, nine of them under the direction of Warren K. Moorehead of the Andover Museum. The conclusion reached by the investigators is that throughout the state there extends a prehistoric Indian culture, older and apparently different from the Algonquin group. It is possible that further investigation will furnish facts upon which to base more definite opinions as to the origin of these people.

Indians of Today

Of the original tribes the Saco Indians have been extinct fully a century and a half and their language is dead. The Abenakis proper are now represented only by the Penobscot Indians of Old Town and the islands above it, who speak a modernized form of their native tongue. The Passamaquoddies of Point

Pleasant (near Eastport) and Princeton, who, with the St. John River Indians speak the Maliseet dialect, are the descendants of the ancient Etchemins. Altogether the Maine Indians number about one thousand, living in two principal towns after the manner of the whites. They have their own churches, schools, convents for the resident Sisters of Mercy, who teach and care for them, the ministrations of priests and their own local government. They are loyal and law-abiding residents of the state, and many of them are now serving in the army and navy, as their predecessors served in the Revolution and in the Civil War.

Indians in the United States

The American Indians were among the first problems with which the earliest settlers of America had to deal. They have continued a source of anxiety and are still a responsibility. The native inhabitants of the country were not citizens, a people who were not our people, a race without an abiding place save as its conquerors allowed.

Back in the early days of this country a custom grew up of practically recognizing the Indian tribes as separate nations within the United States, and treaties were made with them as with European nations. The first treaty between the United States and an Indian tribe was made with the Delaware Indians on September 17, 1778. No treaties have been made with Indian tribes since the passage of the act of March 3, 1871, which provides in part: That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty;

provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe.

The reason for this legislation is based on the theory that the Federal Government cannot recognize an independent nation or sovereignty existing within the borders of its own territory. Since the passage of this legislation prohibiting treaties with Indian tribes their affairs have been dealt with through congressional enactment.

Congress, by an act passed in 1924, made all Indians not having qualified under previous acts, citizens. Thus 120,000 were ushered into citizenship.

There are 200 Indian reservations and 193 different tribes located in 24 states. The Indians of this country speak 58 different languages. These Indians number 340,917 and have increased 13,500 in the past ten years.

Fortifications in Maine

FORT WESTERN, AUGUSTA, MAINE

Built in 1754, restored in 1921

The long building in the enclosure is the only part that remains of the original fortifications

FORTIFICATIONS IN MAINE

The usual fortifications used in Maine during the French and Indian wars were forts, blockhouses, and garrison houses. Russell Sturgis, in his dictionary of architecture and building, writes: "It is to be observed that before the invention and considerable development of attack by means of gunpowder, the defense of the walls of a castle or city was vertical or nearly so, the assailant approaching very near to the wall and trying to undermine it, or to effect a breach in it, or to ascend it by means of ladders, or else force the gate. Great height of wall and elaborate preparation at top of such wall for the shelter of the defenders was therefore the primary requisite. In modern times, however, no masonry is visible except in the case of the seacoast 'castles' as they are called, that is to say, works intended to resist only the attacks of ships and to prevent the passing of such ships into a harbour or river mouth or the like. A modern fortress presents to the eye of the beholder from outside nothing but a series of grassy slopes and within, the walls which rise around the enclosure of a fortified city and which belong to the fortifications, are usually the walls of barracks only, or else are unbroken smooth pieces of inside facing of ramparts and the like, having no battlements, nor openings of any kind."

The Indian wars in Maine developed a structure adapted to the type of warfare of that period. At first, corner flankers of logs were used. Sometimes logs were staked against the walls of the house. Later, defensible houses were built. These were known as garrison houses. G. A. Emery records a vote of the inhabitants of York under date of August 21, 1720. "Voted, at town meeting, to garrison the

BLOCKHOUSE, FORT KENT, 1924

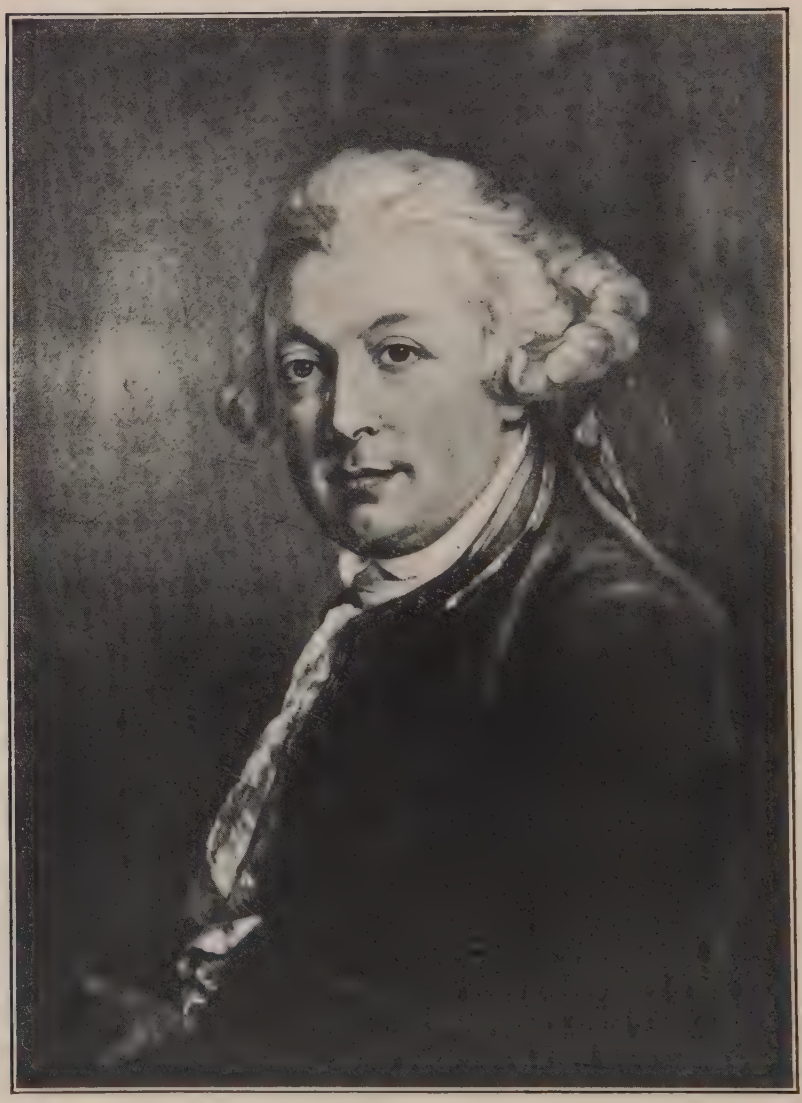
house built for the minister and occupied by Rev. Samuel Moody at the towns charge"—"with square timber with hemlock, oak or pine, of ten inches width"—"fifty-six feet one way and fifty-two the other." (Gorgeana and York, G. Alex. Emery, p. 68-69).

Proprietors when selling land often made the building of a fortification part of the contract. George Folsom, in his history of Saco and Biddeford, cites an instance of this story: "Mr. Scottau offered the town of Scarborough in 1681, 100 acres of land, allowing two acres for each family—and they were to build a fortification." (History of Saco and Biddeford, p. 169). William E. Barry states that a license from the government was required to build a garrison house (Wm. E. Barry, The Blockhouse and Stockade Fort, p. 8). There was maintained a system of forts during the French and Indian wars; these forts were located at headwaters of a river, at carrying places between streams and between rivers and bays. A system of patrols was maintained between these forts.

The Maine Forts

The ordinary blockhouse constructed in the early days of Indian warfare in Maine was a log structure, with many loopholes. It was built like a log cabin but with an upper story projecting several feet beyond the lower one on every side, for the purpose of bringing the exterior on the ground within range of the defenders' weapons through loopholes in the floor and preventing the enemy from forcing the door or applying the torch.

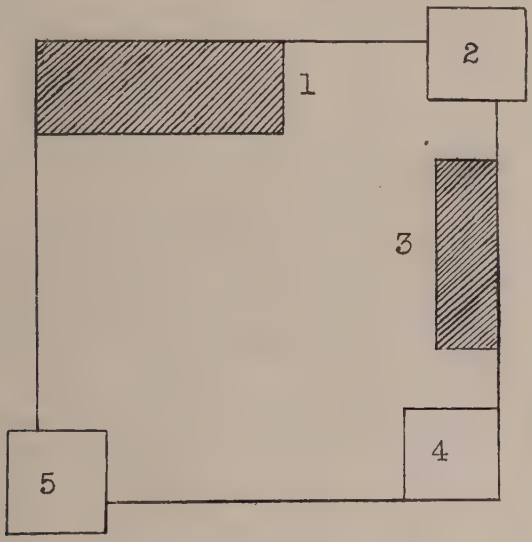
The term "blockhouse," according to Ridlon (Saco Valley Settlements p. 33) originated from the fact that blocks of wood were fitted to the tray-shaped



GOVERNOR THOMAS POWNALL

loopholes in the stockades and flankers as well as in the fortresses themselves. Each block had a long wooden handle and was connected with the wall by a piece of cord. While the men within were loading their muskets, the block was thrust into the loopholes; when ready to fire it was removed and allowed to hang within easy reach.

The blockhouse was in most cases a part of the fortification constructed as a part of a square enclosure. The enclosure contained:



1. Officers' quarters, store room, etc.
2. Blockhouse, one side projecting beyond the wall so the enemy could be seen approaching.
3. Barracks.
4. Sentinel Box.
5. Blockhouse.

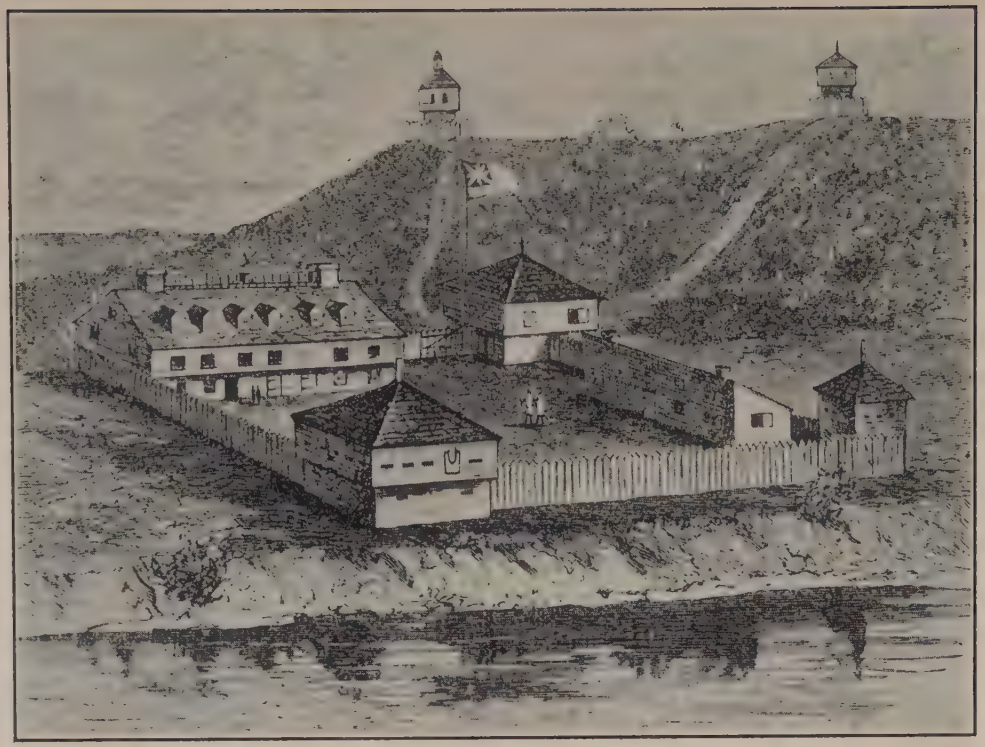
Sometimes there were houses inside the palisade where the people could find protection when the Indians attacked the village. The forts were copied

from the old English forts. Some of them, like Edgecomb, were octagonal in shape, others like Fort McClary at Kittery were hexagonal. The walls were pierced with portholes through which to fire upon the enemy. On the top of the blockhouse was a tower used as a sentry or watch-box. The forts were built of hewn logs and wooden pins were used in place of iron spikes.

Fort Halifax

The picture of Fort Halifax is a good illustration of the more important fortifications of those early days. The blockhouse, all that is left of the old fort, is the only one remaining of the forts constructed before the Revolution. It was erected on the point of land between the rivers Kennebec and Sebasticook in 1754, by Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, and was the last of the line of forts on the Kennebec River, built as defenses during the French and Indian wars. There is no evidence that this fort was ever attacked by the Indians. The fort was never attacked by the French,—the only enemy who could have captured it,—for the reason that they were called to more important fields of action. Two years previous to the close of the war, the fort was garrisoned by 130 men under Captain William Lithgow, and, after him, Captain Ezekiel Pattee commanded. After the peace of Paris, 1763, it was abandoned.

A blockhouse formed the southwest corner of the fort. Another blockhouse of the same size formed the northeast corner. There was a row of barracks 80 feet long, one story high and 20 feet wide, and just beyond it a sentry box at the southeast corner. In the northeast corner was a large building covering a space of 40 by 80 feet, two stories high with dormer



FORT HALIFAX, 1755

(*Restored*)

Drawn by C. Marshall Stewart, great-great-grandson of Phineas Stewart, one of the carpenters employed in its erection

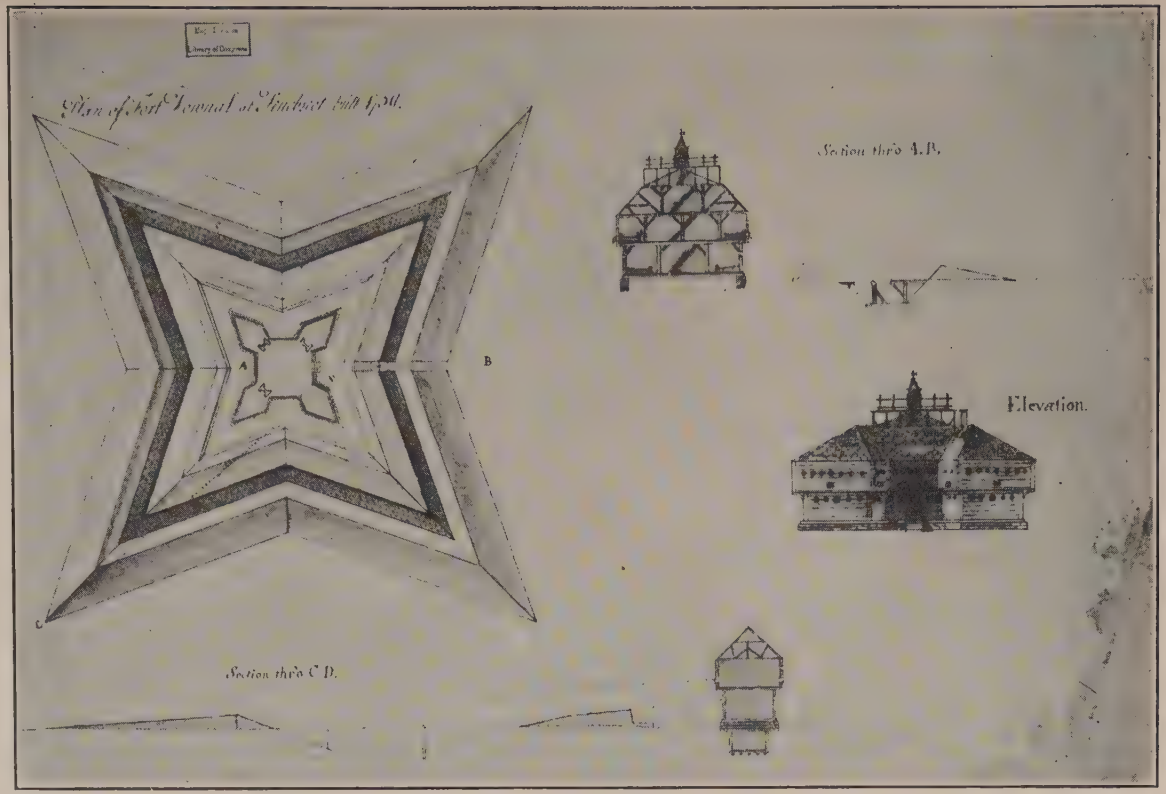
windows. This was used for officers' headquarters, storehouse and armory. The entire fort property was enclosed with a very substantial stockade. On Fort Hill were erected two small blockhouses, each surrounded by a stockade, one of them within view of Ticonic Falls on the Kennebec River.

Fort Western

The picture of Fort Western shows the original building constructed in 1754 and used for officers' quarters, store room and barracks. The side facing the river was the officers' living room and store; the rear part was used for the soldiers. This building is all that remains of Fort Western, and is the only one built in Maine before the Revolution. The blockhouses, sentry boxes, and palisades are part of the restoration which was done in 1921 by Guy P. Gannett, a descendant of the Howards who at one time commanded at the fort and who in 1767 bought the fort and nine hundred acres of land from the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase. The restoration was carried on under the personal direction of William H. Gannett. The fort, when completed, was presented to the city of Augusta by Guy P. Gannett as a memorial to his mother. The people of Maine are fortunate in having this fine example of the early fortifications in Maine.

Fort Pownall

The fort built by Governor Pownall on Wasaumkeag Point, now Fort Point in Stockton, presents some unique points. A description and plan of this fort was made by Joseph P. Martin in 1828. The following description of the fort is found in Williamson's History of Maine, vol. II, p. 336:



PLAN OF FORT POWNAL IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"The fort was located about twenty-five rods from the shore, where the remains of the breastwork may yet be seen. It was a regular fortification with parapet and ditch. The whole was in the form of a square and at each corner were flankers. The fort was ninety feet long on each side. The breastwork was ten feet high. This was surrounded by a moat or ditch fifteen feet wide at the top, five at the bottom and eight in depth. Each exterior side of the ditch was 240 feet. In the middle of the ditch were palisades quite around the fort, except at the portcullis, or entrance, at the eastern side, where a drawbridge crossed the ditch. In the ditch at the foot of the wall was a line of pickets. Between the fort and the river were several houses, one of which was the residence of the commander of the fort. Within the walls was a square blockhouse, forty-four feet on a side, with flankers at each corner, of diamond form, thirty-three feet on a side. The whole was constructed of squared timber, dovetailed at the corners and treenailed. The height of the blockhouse—in two stories—was about twenty-two feet; the roof was square or hipped and had a sentry-box upon the top. On the roof were mounted several coehorn mortars and on the area between the breastwork and walls of the blockhouse twenty feet in width, three or four cannon were mounted. The upper story of the breastwork jutted over the lower about three feet, the space being covered with loose plank, easily removable. The lower story was used as barracks and in the upper one, where ten or twelve small cannon were mounted, garrison exercise was performed in stormy weather. There were two chimneys, one in the northwest and one in the southwest corner.

Soon after Castine was occupied by the British, 1779, Colonel Cargill came from Newcastle and burned the blockhouse and curtilage and subsequently by order of government he again appeared at the head of a party, and labored indefatigably till almost exhausted with toil and hunger, in filling the ditches and levelling the breastwork. Yet some of the cavities may now be seen."

F. H. Shelton, of Castine, Maine, has written the following letter with reference to the plan of Fort Pownall:

"I was very much pleased to get your letter today and have noted with interest each item touched upon.

"I am wholly glad to let you have a copy of the plan of Fort Pownall. I take it as a decent obligation to extend to the other fellow any matter that one may have on a subject in which he is interested. If you are on the verge of printing some data as to the early forts of Maine, this Pownall material is of great appropriateness.

"What I am sending is a 'Photo-stat' copy of the plan in the Library of Congress. This is titled, 'Plan of Fort Pownall, etc., 1759' as you will see on its face. The photo copy is somewhat reduced in size from the original, which may be a half larger. The Library of Congress has no record of how, when or from whom this plan was secured. It is unsigned and has no name or identifying mark. However, I feel that it is either contemporaneous or else was drawn by some one who had the knowledge of the plan and design of the fort. In the first place, there is considerable minutiae. The frame work, the design, the cannon, the stairs, the fireplaces, etc., all seem too exact to be merely surmised and supposititious, but rather

to have been drawn as they were. In the second place, what is shown completely fits what is left on the site. I have been there several times and surveyed the ramparts, moat, old foundations, etc., all of which are in surprisingly good shape yet, tho the wood *buildings* were burned, as we know from the record, and it all 'gees' with the plan. Further, the plan is drawn on 'Whatman' paper. The watermark is clear. Whatman was an old firm of London paper-makers, a century and much more in age, and this paper *could* have been made as early as 1760 or so (in the dozen odd years since the fort was built in 1759 and prior to its destruction in 1774 or 1775). While, therefore, I am not able to prove that this is a contemporaneous plan, I yet personally believe it to be; and therefore of great value and outranking the picture of the fort that appears in Williamson's history, and which has been copied in the Bangor Historical Magazine, etc., but which was made, I believe from descriptions of some oldest inhabitant. This picture tallies fairly well with the plan in the Library of Congress. I believe that there are fewer chimneys or fireplaces in it, and perhaps the *second* story does not show in it as extending out over the 'flankers' or sharp diamond shape corner extensions. But each and all may be right, for the plan herein referred to may have been the original proposed plan, and in the execution, some omissions may have been made, as is often the case.

"The plan is an explicit, labelled and definite draft, and I believe it to be the most authoritative and outranking anything else as to Pownall."

The Section and Plan of a Blockhouse

REFERENCE.
Fig. 1.

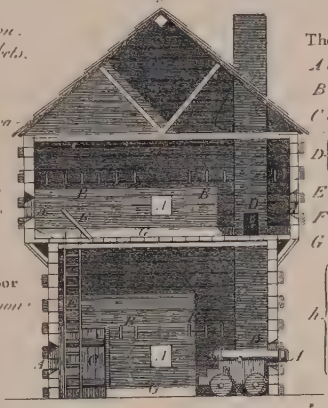
A. The Port holes for Cannon.
B. The loop holes for Muskets.
C. The Door.
D. The fire places.
E. The Ladder of Communication to the upper Story.
F. The Trap Door.
G. The platform that serves as a parapet, and for the Men to sleep on.

Fig. 2.

The Plan of the Ground Floor

A. The Port holes for Cannon.
B. The fire place
C. The Door.
D. The platforms

Fig. 1.



REFERENCE.
Fig. 3.

The Plan of the upper Story

A. The port holes for Cannon.
B. The fire places.
C. The trap Door.
D. The platform as in the lower Apartment
E. The Officers Apartment.
F. The Door leading to it.
G. The Window
h. Holes made in the floor to fire upon the Enemy if they gain possession of the lower Apartments.

Fig. 3

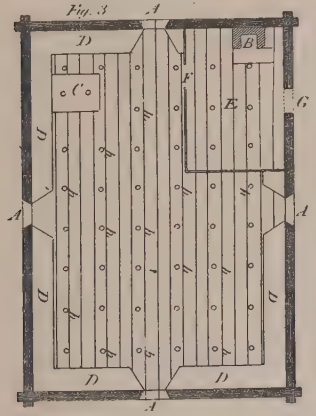
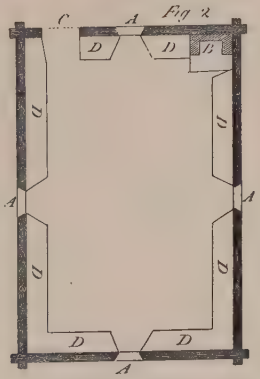


Fig. 2



Scale of Feet

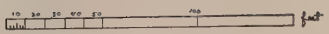
PLAN OF A BLOCKHOUSE
Lent by William D. Patterson, Wiscasset

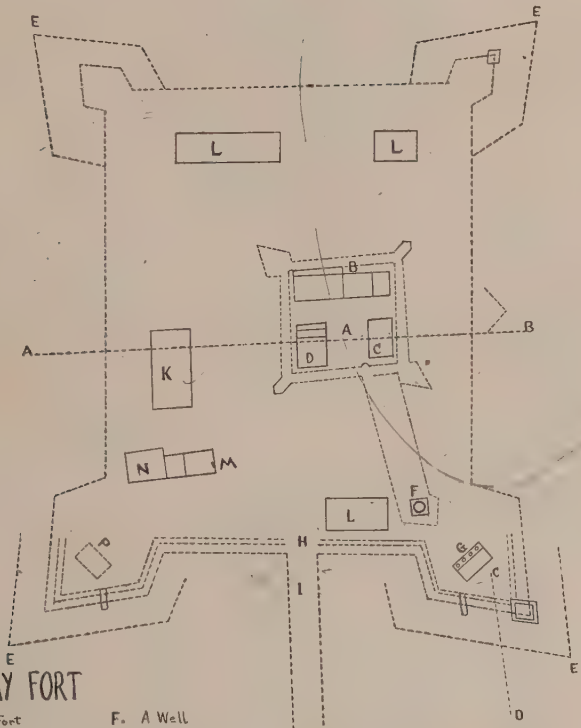
New Casco Bay Fort

Among the more interesting and important fortifications was New Casco Bay Fort which was located on the eastern side of the Presumpscot Basin. The fort and settlement at Casco Neck (Portland) was destroyed by the Indians in 1690, and in 1698 in pursuance of the recent treaty, a fort and trading-house was erected at this point for the accommodation of the Indians; wherefore the place came to be called New Casco to distinguish it from the Neck where Fort Loyal had stood, which was now called Old Casco. In 1703, Governor Dudley held a conference with the Indians here, to which came, well-armed and gaily painted, a large number of warriors of each tribe of Maine. The Androscoggins in attendance numbered about 250 warriors in 65 canoes. The chiefs professed the most peaceful intentions, and the warriors celebrated the occasion in the most demonstrative manner; yet within two months "the whole eastern country was in a conflagration, no house standing or garrison unattacked." In this war, New Casco was a centre of defense for the settlements on Casco Bay. The attack upon it was made by 500 French and Indians, and it was only saved from capture by the opportune arrival of an armed vessel of the province, whose guns quickly scattered the savage fleet of 250 canoes, and compelled the Indians to make a hasty retreat.

In the early days of 1924, Governor Percival P. Baxter placed in the library a collection of maps that had been brought together by his father, James P. Baxter. The State Librarian found among these maps several fort plans. One of these was the fort built on the Presumpscot. This plan shows the old

Board of Trade Map. vol. 10. no. 37
Discovered by James P. Baxter. 1876.





CASCO BAY FORT

A. The Old Fort
B. The Commanders House
C. The Store House
D. The Guard House
E. The New Fort
F. A Well
G. Convenient Houses
H. Gates
I. Line of Communication
K. The New Store House
L. Guard Houses
M. A Smith's Shop
N. The Doctor's House
P. Place to hold Water

PLAN OF CASCO BAY FORT
Eastern Side Presumpscot River, Falmouth, 1700

fort destroyed by the Indians in 1690 and the new fort built about 1700. This fort, was an oblong square of 250 feet in length, and a hundred and ninety feet in breadth—the bastions not included. "The covert-way", 230 feet in length, ran from the fort proper to the shore where there was a blockhouse. There were several buildings inclosed. There is no mark, nor mention of a palisade enclosure, but the plan shows that the whole exterior walls were of timber, and more than one thousand feet in circuit. The site of this extensive fortification is well known and is worth a visit.

New Casco Bay Fort continued to be maintained during the war, but in 1704 Colonel Church recommended its abandonment. The House of Representatives ordered the fort destroyed in 1716.

The foundations of New Casco Bay Fort are yet to be seen and also the well.

Garrison Houses

Garrison houses were found in most of the towns. There were seven in Wells, many in York, Saco, Scarboro and Falmouth. They differed in construction; some were ordinary houses changed into garrisons. The chief aim was to place them where the guards could see in every direction. These garrisons were for the most part constructed of heavy timbers, five inches thick. The timbers were placed on their edges and dovetailed at the corners. The houses were two stories high, the upper story projecting beyond the lower. Sometimes projections were placed on each corner of the upper story supported by braces from the walls. These projections were used as sentry boxes.

SERGEANT LARRABEE'S GARRISON, KENNEBUNK.—1724.

Edward B. Bourne has left us a description of the Stephen Larrabee garrison in Wells (Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., vol. 7):

"It covered an acre of ground. This was built about 1720, or about the time of Lovewell's war. It was located on the Mousam River. Timber was then very abundant and close at hand. He raised the walls of large lumber about fourteen feet high, using in their construction about 13,000 cubic feet. The enclosure was in the form of a parallelogram. The structure fronted down the river, or southeasterly. On the four corners were four flankers, so projecting that the watchmen within might have a view of any operations without, on one side and one end. These were built in an angular form, with a porthole in the angle not large enough for a man to enter through it. On the front side was also a large flanker, in the style of a portico, though built six feet from the ground, so that one could pass directly under it. There were three gates, one at each end and one on the side of the front flanker. Within this garrison were built five houses; that of Sergeant Larrabee was in the center. It was a very large house, and of one story only. Two were built by private families, and the other two for the accommodation of soldiers who were stationed there under his command, and for those who fled from the neighborhood in times of alarm, or when it was known that the Indians were abroad in their terrible work. These houses were all of one story having, as they were called in those days, block windows; that is, merely square holes to let in air and light, which might be blocked up in a moment to protect the inmates from outward danger. Most of the houses at this period were lighted with similar

McINTIRE GARRISON HOUSE, BUILT 1645, YORK, MAINE

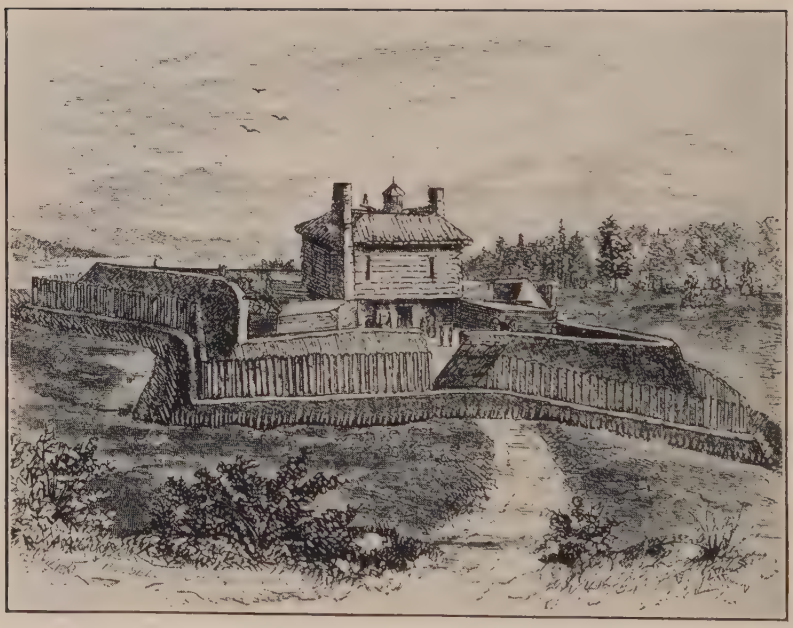
The addition — that part without the overhang — built in 1867

windows, they were about a foot square; some had thick substantial shutters, others were provided only with blocks. This was the largest building which has ever stood within the limits of Kennebunk. Sometimes more than two hundred persons were living in it."

The McIntire Garrison

The McIntire garrison house in York is the only one now standing. The date of its erection is not known—probably about 1745—and it was doubtless built by the first McIntire who emigrated to America during the Protectorate. McIntire was a firm adherent of the king, and was banished from the realm. The old house with its projection of the second story is built of timber. There has been, as shown in the engraving, a modern addition made to the house—1864—which is not constructed of timber, and has no projection of the second story. The picture on page 223 represents the house as it was in 1872.

List of Old Forts



FORT POWNALL. BUILT 1759. DESTROYED 1775

From plan made by Joseph P. Martin in 1828, see p. 212

LIST OF OLD FORTS

1607—1908

Records of the early history of Maine, especially those dealing with the period of the Indian Wars, use the term "fort" very loosely, applying it to any fortified dwelling as well as to the fortifications built or garrisoned by the government. All works of defense of which it has been possible to obtain a record, are listed below. Sites of forts are given under the present names of the towns in which they were located.

Alger. About 1690. Scarboro.

Allen. 1776. Portland (Old Falmouth). Probably named in honor of Colonel Ethan Allen. Situated on the hill, now the Eastern Promenade.

Anawagon. Prior to 1700. Southport. At Cape Newagen. Mentioned in the New York Colonial Records as one of the Maine defenses against the Indians.

Andros. 1688. Brunswick. A stone fort. Partly demolished 1694.

Arrowsic. See Fort Menaskoux.

Ash's Point. Gouldsboro. "On Ash's Point are the relics of an old French Fortification." (Historic Researches Gouldsboro.)

Baldwin. 1905.

Berwick Fortifications. All houses built between 1690 and 1750 were built for defense, some large and strong enough to withstand a siege. Among these were a "blockhouse on the western side of Salmon Falls River; Keay's Garrison, a mile below on the Berwick side; Wentworth's blockhouse, near the South Berwick line; the Tozer Garrison, a short distance north; Goodwin's

blockhouse, and later a fort on Pine Hill, north of Steep Falls, surrounded by a stockade of sharpened poles, twenty feet in height which was standing as late as 1750." The last named was sometimes known as Hamilton's Garrison.

Black Point. About 1681. Scarboro. Largest and strongest fortification ever built in the town, although the site was not so favorable for defense as was the site of the Prout's Neck garrison. One hundred acres of land was given by Captain Scottow for the site of this fortification.

Boothbay. See Fort Island.

Brunswick Fortifications. The earliest defenses, other than Fort George, were probably erected in 1716 by the Pejepscot proprietors, at Small Point and Maquoit. Other garrison houses in or near Brunswick were as follows: Dunning Garrison, Giveen Garrison, Hinkley Garrison, Ham's Garrison, McFarland's Garrison, Minot's Garrison, Skolfield's Garrison, Gurnet Point Garrison, Spear Garrison. For descriptions of these garrisons, consult Wheeler's "History of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell." See also Forts Andros and George (1).

Burrows. 1813. Jordan's Point, Portland. Named in honor of the captain of the brig Enterprise.

Burton. About 1754. Cushing. A stone blockhouse, the largest of many works of defense against the Indians, erected along the lower part of the St. George's River.

Buxton. 1754. Buxton. At Pleasant Point. "May 29, 1754, it was voted that William Hancock have eight pounds on the completion of a fort to be built 40 feet square with palisades three

and one-half feet in the ground and ten feet above." There were at least three garrisons in what is now Buxton.

Castine. See Forts Penobscot (Pentagoet), George, Madison, Porter, United States. There were a number of batteries at Castine. The named ones are as follows: Furieuse, Penobscot, West Point, East Point, Westcott, Gosselin, Sherbrooke, Griffith.

Charles. 1677. Bristol (Pemaquid. Named Jamestown in 1677). Built by Sir Edmund Andros to replace the very early blockhouse which was destroyed by the Indians.

Clark and Lake's. About 1658. Arrowsic. At Squirrel Point. Built by Clark and Lake, who purchased Arrowsic Island from the Indians in 1658.

Cox's Head. 1812. Phippsburg.

Cushnoc. About 1629. Augusta. The name applied to an early trading post at Augusta.

Damaras-Cove. Prior to 1700. "Towards the mouth of the Kennebec are many small islands; on that of Damaras-Cove there was before the war a pallisadoed fort for the defense of fishermen." (New York Colonial Records.)

Dayton. 1728-30. Dayton established as a trading post by the Massachusetts Government. Defended by cannon and garrisoned by a sergeant and ten men.

Dunning. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Edgecomb. 1808-1809. Davis Island, Edgecomb. At entrance of Wiscasset Harbor. Still standing. Heavy, square-timbered octagonal structure of ash and pine; two storied and surmounted by a lookout tower.

Fort Island. 1812. Boothbay. Sometimes known as Webber's or Narrows Island. Situated at a commanding point on the Damariscotta River.

Foxwell's. About 1750. Scarboro (Blue Point).

FORT FREDERIC, PEMAQUID, 1729

Fairfield. 1839. Fort Fairfield. Built at the time of the "Aroostook War," and gave its name to the town. Named in honor of Governor John Fairfield. The main fort has been demolished.

Falmouth. See New Casco.

Foster. 1775 or 1776. Machias. East side of Machias River, near the "Rim." Breastworks and lookout tower.

Frankfort. See Fort Shirley.

BLOCKHOUSE, FORT HALIFAX, 1924

This is all that remains of the old fortification
It is now the property of the D.A.R. chapter of Winslow

Frederick. 1729. Bristol (Pemaquid). Built on site of Fort William Henry, by Colonel David Dunbar, under royal commission; named for the Prince of Wales. Leveled at the outbreak of the Revolution, by the residents of Bristol, to prevent its occupancy by the British.

Garrison Hill. About 1743. Wiscasset. On present site of Methodist Church. There were also fortifications known as Clark's Hill Fort and Seavey's Hill Fort, all Indian defenses.

Garrison Island. 1750. Friendship. During the war of 1755 the twenty-two families of the settlement were all housed within the walls of the fort.

George (1). 1715. Brunswick. Also called Pejepscot. Built by repairing remains of Fort Andros. Dismantled about 1737.

George (2). 1779. Castine. Built by the British. American Government took possession in 1815. Fort is substantially as the British left it. It was here that General Wadsworth was confined before he made his escape.

George's. See Fort St. George's.

Giveen Garrison. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Gorges. 1858. Hog Island. Portland Harbor. See illustration. Fort Gorges, a stone fort in a commanding position on a reef, guarded the entrances to the upper harbor as well as to the ship channel. Although designed to complete the harbor defenses, it was not built until much later than the earlier forts, Preble and Scammell. It was commenced in 1858 but was not completed until 1864 or 1865. It was built under direction of Captain Casey of the United States Engineering Corps, and in bomb-proofs and barbette was designed to receive 195 guns.

FORT GORGES, HOG ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR

Although a formidable looking fortress it was designed for short range guns, so the introduction of modern heavy ordnance made its period of usefulness a brief one. Fort Gorges may be reached by boat from Portland or Cushings Island.

Gorham. About 1728. Blockhouse on what is known as Fort Hill.

Gray. About 1750. Gray. "A blockhouse fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide around which was a garrison 100 feet long and 75 feet wide."

Gurnet Point Garrison. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Halifax. 1754. Winslow. Built on site selected by Governor Shirley. Named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State. Plan made by General Winslow and altered by General Lithgow. Built as an outpost against the Indians. Blockhouse still standing.

Ham's Garrison. See Brunswick fortifications.

Hammond's. 1630. Woolwich. The site of this fort or garrison house is not exactly known. Some authorities claim that it was on the northeastern end of Arrowsic Island. The sacking of this fort in 1676 was the initial blow in the eastern part of the state, in King Philip's War.

Harpswell Fortifications. There were blockhouses on Bailey's Island, Orr's Island (1764) and on the Neck, all for defense against the Indians. In 1812 an earthwork fort with log foundation was erected at the mouth of the New Meadows River.

Hill. 1708. Biddeford Pool. First name of Fort Mary.

Hinkley Garrison. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Indian Fort. Topsham Island. Tradition, credited by Williamson and other early writers, says that there was an important Indian fortification on the ledge at what is now the end of the bridge. Possibly it was here that Wharton's treaty with the Indians was ratified in 1684. Sometimes known as Fort Pejepscot.

Kennebunkport. 1812. See also Stage Island Fort. Fort built at Kennebunk Point. Battery at Butler's Rock, commanding the entrance of the river.

Kent. 1839. Fort Kent. Built by the United States Government for the defense of the frontier at the time of the "Aroostook War." Built by Captain Nye and named for Governor Kent. A two-story blockhouse.

Knox. 1846. Prospect. Built by the United States Government as a defense for the Penobscot River. Constructed of granite from Mt. Waldo. Named in honor of General Knox.

Larrabee. 1735. Kennebunk. On Mousam River. Enclosed more than an acre of ground. Torn down in 1762.

Lewis. Prior to 1745. Woolwich. Eastern shore of Merrymeeting Bay where the Kennebec enters.

Loyall. 1680. Portland (Old Falmouth). Built by the Massachusetts government. Surrendered in 1690 to the French who burned it. The site was probably about thirty feet above the level of the present Grand Trunk Railroad Station, the hill on which it stood having been demolished.

Lucia. 1745. "At the mouth of the river St. George." (See New York Colonial Manuscripts. Volume 10.)

Machias. See Fort Foster, Fort O'Brien.

Madison. 1811. Castine. Largest of the Castine batteries. Named for President Madison. In 1814-15 occupied by a small detachment of British and called by them Fort Castine. Rebuilt during the Civil War and garrisoned by United States troops. It is now called United States Fort. At one time it was known as Fort Porter.

Manaskong. See Fort Menaskoux.

Mary. 1708. Biddeford. Commanded by John Hill. Enlarged in 1710.

McClary. 1690. Kittery. Known as Fort William as early as 1690.

McDonough. 1812. Westport (Squam Island). Earthwork fortification. At the time of the engagement between the Enterprise and the Boxer, this fortification was mounted by a star battery of six guns.

McFarland's Garrison. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Menaskoux. 1720 or earlier. Arrowsic. Also known as Arrowsic Fort. Menaskoux is the name used in the New York Colonial Manuscripts. In 1720 this fort was the scene of a conference between 250 Indians, representing the Abenakis and their allies, and the leading officers of the English forts in Maine and fifty prominent English settlers. At this time the fort was in command of Samuel Penhallow.

Minot's Garrison. Brunswick (Mair Point). A garrison and storehouse. Date of its erection not known.

Newton. 1680. Southern end of Arrowsic Island.

New Casco. 1698. Falmouth. A fort and trading house. Here, in 1703, was held an important conference with the Indians. In spite of their professions of peaceful intentions, in two months

the whole country-side was in arms. In this war, New Casco was a center of defense for all the settlements of Casco Bay. It was attacked by a strong force of French and Indians and was saved from capture by the arrival of an armed vessel of the province. In 1716, the fort was demolished by order of the Massachusetts government to avoid the expense of maintaining a garrison.

New Gloucester. 1754. New Gloucester. Built by the proprietors. For six years this building was "a home, a fort and a church" for twelve families. In 1788 when its period of usefulness was over, the blockhouse was sold for seven bushels of corn. The present town seal commemorates this fortification.

Noble. 1734. Phippsburg. At Fiddler's Reach. Named for Colonel Arthur Noble.

Noyes. 1716. Pittston. Built near Nahumkeag Island, by Dr. Noyes, agent of the Kennebec proprietors. Destroyed by the Indians.

O'Brien. 1775. Machias. Erected in defense of the west shore of the Machias River.

Pemaquid. 1630. Bristol. Sometimes known as Shurt's Fort. This fort was for defense against pirates, particularly against the depredations of Dixie Bull and his gang, rather than against the Indians who were, in general, friendly to the Pemaquid settlers.

Penobscot. See Fort Pentagoet.

Pentagoet. 1635. Castine. Built by the French to protect their title to the Penobscot River; captured by the English in 1674; taken by Governor Andros in 1689; burned by Thomas Westbrooke and his force in 1722-23.

Phillips Garrison. Saco Falls. Burned in 1675 at beginning of the Indian Wars.

Phippsburg. See Fort Noble, Fort Popham, Fort St. George (1), Fort Baldwin.

Pleasant Point. About 1754. Cushing. One of many small works of defense on the St. George's River. Among others were defenses at Medumcook and Broad Bay.

Popham. 1861. Phippsburg.

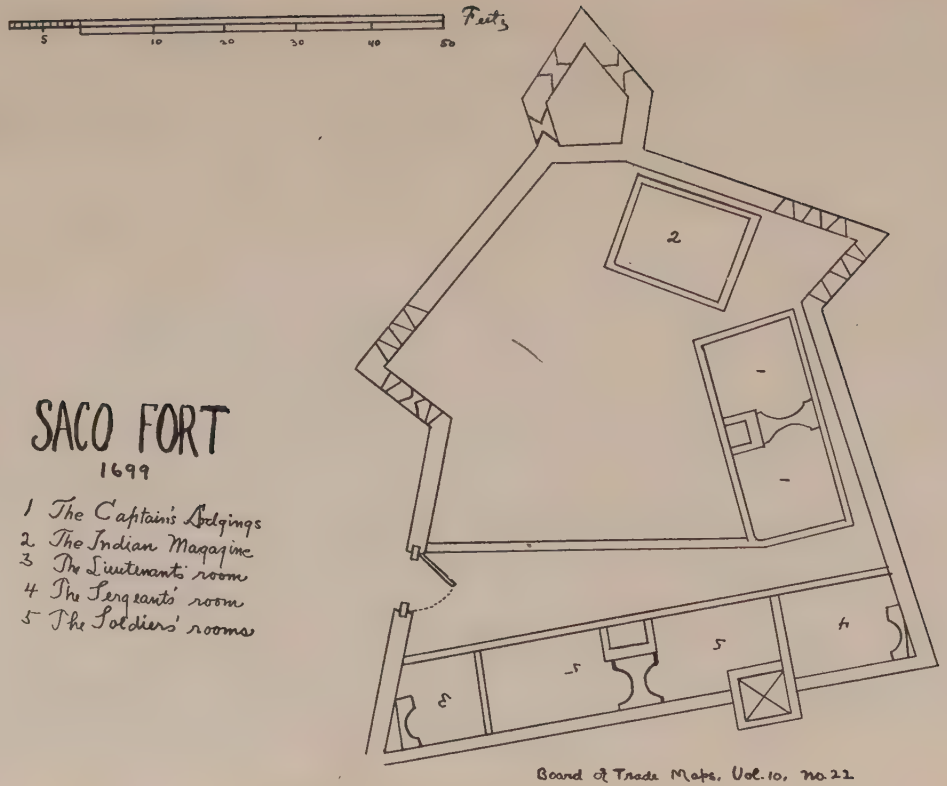
Point. See Fort Pownall.

Porter. See Fort Madison.

Portland. See Forts Loyall, New Casco, Preble, Scammell, Burrows, Allen, Sumner.

Pownall. 1759. Stockton Springs. Sometimes known as Fort Point. Built by Governor Thomas Pownall. Garrison there constantly until the Revolutionary War. In July, 1775, Colonel Cargill, of Newcastle, burned the fort to keep it from being occupied by the enemy. Completely destroyed in 1779.

Preble. 1808. Cape Elizabeth, Portland. See illustration. Commenced in 1808, under the direction of Mr. H. A. S. Dearborn, son of the Secretary of War at that time; it was completed before the War of 1812. It was named for Commodore Preble, prominent in the Revolutionary navy. As originally completed, Fort Preble held but eleven or twelve guns. At the time of the Civil War, it was thoroughly renovated and much enlarged, the plan of defense at that time calling for two fifteen-inch, twenty ten-inch, and twenty-two eight-inch guns, and ten thirteen pounders, eight twenty-four



SACO FORT

1699

1 The Captain's Lodgings
2 The Indian Magazine
3 The Lieutenants' room
4 The Sergeants' room
5 The Soldiers' rooms

Board of Trade Maps, Vol. 10, no. 22

Discovered by James P. Baxter in 1886

St. George (1). 1607. Phippsburg. Situated on west side of the Kennebec River, Sabino Hill. Built by George Popham; abandoned in 1608.

St. George (2). 1719-21. Thomaston. Built by John Leverett and his associates, on the eastern edge of the St. George's River, near what was later the site of the home of General Knox. Discontinued in 1762.

St. George's. 1809. St. George. One of the defenses of the St. George's River.

Salmon Falls. 1743. Salmon Falls. Authorized by the House of Representatives who voted one hundred pounds for its erection. Sometimes called Province Fort.

Scammell. 1808. House Island, Portland Harbor. See illustration. Fort Scammell was erected under the direction of Mr. H. A. S. Dearborn, who, under authorization of the war department, purchased "For twelve hundred dollars—all the southwest part of Howes, alias House Island, containing twelve acres more or less." On the highest point of this island an octagonal block-house of timber was erected, with a porthole and a gun on each side. The upper story, projecting over the lower two or three feet, contained the battery. "On the low upright center timber of the roof was a carved wooden eagle with extended wings." Fort Scammell, like its sister fort, Preble, was named for a Revolutionary officer, Colonel Scammell. Fort Scammell was never so extensive a fortification as Fort Preble. It was enlarged at the time of the Civil War until its equipment called for seventy-one pieces. Fort Scammell may be reached by boat from either Portland or Diamond Island.

FORT SCAMMELL, HOUSE ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR

Scarboro Fortifications. As early as 1690 there were various works of defense at Scarboro. The most important were Alger's, Scottow's at Black Point, Philip Foxwell's at Blue Point, Jordan's at Spurwink. At the time of the War of 1744 there were between fifteen and twenty garrison-houses of various forms and sizes. One of the largest of these, which sheltered eleven families for seven years, was Vaughan's garrison. See also, Scottow's Fort, Black Point Fort.

Scottow's. 1681. Prout's Neck. A great stockade on the ridge near the sea. It had an outside ditch and could shelter all the inhabitants.

Sheepscot Farms. About 1630. Newcastle.

Shirley. 1754. Dresden (Pownalborough). Named for Governor Shirley. Situated a few rods from the old Pownalborough courthouse. Originally known as Fort Frankfort.

Shurt's Fort. 1624-26. Pemaquid. Earliest fort at Pemaquid.

Skolfield Garrison. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Small Point (Ancient Augusta). 1716. Phippsburg. Stone fort, 100 feet square, built by Dr. Belcher Noyes.

Spear Garrison. See Brunswick Fortifications.

Stage Island. 1689. Kennebunkport. Built and garrisoned by direction of Governor Andros. Troops deserted when he returned to Massachusetts.

Storer's Garrison. Prior to 1692. Wells. The principal garrison in Wells, and the scene in 1692 of one of the most noteworthy battles of the Indian War. For two days, fifteen soldiers within the fort successfully resisted a force of five hundred French and Indians.

BARRACKS, FORT SULLIVAN, EASTPORT, MAINE, 1924

Sullivan. 1808. Eastport. Battery and blockhouse built under direction of Major Lemuel Trescott. Surrendered to the British in 1814, and was in their hands four years.

Sumner. 1794. Portland. On Munjoy Hill; until 1808, the only fortified position of the harbor.

Topsham Fortifications. There were a number of garrison houses in the town and at the Foreside near Merrymeeting Bay. At the latter place was one erected in 1756, under the charge of Captain Lithgow. See also, Indian Fort.

United States. See Fort Madison.

Vaughan's. About 1745. Damariscotta. Built by Colonel William Vaughan. Not to be confused with Vaughan's Garrison, which was at Scarboro. See Scarboro Fortifications.

Webber. See Fort Island.

Wells Garrison Houses. There were seven or eight well built garrison houses at Wells. See also, Storer's Garrison.

Western. 1754. Augusta. Built by the proprietors of the Plymouth purchase on the site of the New Plymouth trading post of 1628. See also, Cushnoc.

William. See Fort McClary.

William Henry. 1692. Bristol (Pemaquid). Built by Sir William Phips. Destroyed in 1696 by a land force of Indians under Castine, and three French men-of-war.

William and Mary. 1705. Great Island. Built at the mouth of the Piscataqua River as a protection against pirates.

Wiscasset Fortifications. The earliest defense against the Indians was on Brimstone (Garrison) Hill,

OLD POWDER HOUSE, FORT SULLIVAN, EASTPORT, MAINE, 1924

on the site of the Methodist Church. This was built about 1743. Later, there were garrison houses on Clark's Hill and Seavey's Hill.

Woolwich. Mr. Henry O. Thayer, an authority on the early defenses of the lower Kennebec, believes that Woolwich had six defenses; two, at Montsweag and the Chopps, were stockades. One at Nequasset had a six or eight foot wall and timber on top. Harnden's garrison was probably about the same period as Hammond's Fort. See also Hammond's Fort.

York Fortifications. During the Indian Wars many of the York houses were garrison houses; among the most prominent were Preble's, Harmon's, Alcock's, Norton's, McIntire's and Junkin's. The last named two were built in the very early days of York, possibly as early as 1645. McIntire's garrison is still in existence.

Note:—Information in regard to additional forts will be appreciated by the author.

Index

	Page
Abenaki Indians	193
"Alabama," the	37
Alger (fort)	227
Algonquin Indians	193
Allan, Col. John	33, 34
Allen (fort)	227
Anawagon (fort)	227
Andros, Governor	198
Andros (fort)	227
Arrowsic (fort)	227
Ash's Point (fortification)	227
Ashburton Treaty	53
Ashley, Edward	72
Augusta (fortification)	124, 132, 244
Baldwin (fort)	105-149, 227
Batteries at	139-141
Deed of	147-148
Directions for reaching	148-149
During the World War	141
State purchases	141-148
Baxter, James P.	116, 117, 218
Baxter, Percival P.	11, 22, 39, 60, 65 102, 146, 156, 157, 188, 218
Berwick (fortifications)	227
Black Point (fort)	228
Blockhouses, types	207
Boothbay (fortification)	228
Bradbury, Captain	79
Brunswick (fortifications)	228
Burrows (fortification)	228
Burton (fort)	75, 228
Buxton (fortification)	228
Canibas Indians	193
Castine (fortifications)	229
"Charles" (fort)	107-108, 229
Church, Major	197, 220
Chute's War	75
Clark and Lake's (fort)	229
Collier, Sir George	33, 35
"Committee on Safety and Correspondence"	31, 36
Congress, U. S.	
Authorizes Sale of Forts	20-22
Makes Fort Machias part of National Defense	36-37
Cox's Head (fort)	128, 132, 229
Cushnoc (fortification)	229
Damaras-Cove (fortification)	229
Davis, Dwight F.	61, 142, 144 154, 156, 183
Davis, Robert C	86, 174
Dayton (fortification)	229
Dearborn, Henry	92
"Dilligent," the	31
Dudley, Governor	218
Dunning (fortification)	229
Eddy, Col. Jonathan	33
Edgecomb (town)	91
Blockhouse at	94-96
Edgecomb (fort)	91-102, 229
Deed of	100
Directions for reaching	102
Guns at	96
State purchases	98
Etchemin Indians	193-194
Fairfield, John	50
Fairfield (fort)	230
Falmouth (fortifications)	230
Fort Point	45
Fortifications in Maine	205, 224
Fortifications, types	205-210
Foster, Benjamin	30
Foster (fort)	230
Foster's Rubicon	31
Foxwell's (fort)	230
Frankfort (fort)	230
Frederick (fort)	108, 232
Gannett, Guy P	212
Gannett, William H	212
Garrison Hill (fortification)	232

Page

Garrison Houses 220
Garrison Island (fortification) 232
George (fort) 232
Gilbert, Raleigh 110
Giveen Garrison 232
Goldthwaite, Colonel 47, 153
Governor, see Baxter, Percival P.
Governor and Council purchase forts 22
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando .. 110, 165
Gorges (fort) 232
Gorham (fortification) 234
Gray (fortification) 234
Gurnet Point Garrison 234
Gyles, Captain John 78

Hale, Frederick 186
Halifax (fort) 210, 212, 234
Ham's Garrison 234
Hamlin, Hannibal 174
Hammond's (fortification) ... 234
Harpswell (fortifications) 234
Hawthorne's visit to Knox estate 82
Hill (fort) 234
Hinkley Garrison 234
History of forts, authorized .. 22
Hunniwell's Point (fort) 125, 127-128, 132

Indian (fort) 235
Indians of Maine 193-202
Attack on Fort St. George's. 79
Civil Wars 194
Modern Indians 200-201
Navy 76
Treaties 201-202
Wars with the English. 195-199
First War 195-197
Second War 197-198
Third War 198
Fourth War ... 75, 198-199
Fifth War 199
Sixth War 79, 199-200
Indians in the United States 201-202
Island (fort) 91, 230

Page

Jones, Ichabod 29
Jones, Stephen 35-36

Kennebunkport (fortification) 235
Kennedy, Captain William .. 75
Kent, Edward 48
Kent (fort) 235
King, William 47, 92
Kittery (town) 161
First fort and settlement at 164
Knox, Major General Henry. 60, 75, 80
Knox estate 82, 83
Knox (fort) 45-65, 235
Construction of 54
Deed of 64-65
Description of fort in 1870 54-58
Description of fort in 1923. 58-59
Directions for reaching 65
Guns at 63-64
State purchases 60

Larribee, Sergeant Stephen 222
Larribee Garrison 222, 235
Leverett, Captain John 74
Leverett, John 74
Lewis, Job 129
Lewis (fort) 235
Lithgow, Captain William ... 210
Louisburg, capture of. 78, 80, 110
Lovewell's War 199
Loyal (fort) 218, 235
Lucia (fort) 75, 235

McClary, Major Andrew 173
McClary (fort) 161-184, 236
Blockhouse at 182
Deed of 186-187
Description of fort in 1870. 174
Description of fort in 1924. 178
Directions for reaching 188
During the Civil War 174
Hannibal Hamlin at 174
State purchases 182
McDonough (fort) 92, 236
McFarland's Garrison 236

	Page
Machias (town)	27-30
Beginning of War at	29-30
English Warships at	31
First settlement at	27-28
Rejects neutrality	35-36
Machias (fort)	27-41, 236
Deed of	39
Directions for reaching	40-41
English capture	37
Made a National Military Station	33
State purchases	38
McIntire Garrison	224
Madison fortification	236
Manaskong (fort)	236
Manning (fort)	37
Maps, Baxter collection	218
"Margaretta," the	30-31
Mary (fort)	236
Mason and Gorges Patent	163
Massachusetts Bay Colony, action on Fort Machias	34-35
Massachusetts Bay Colony and Kittery	163, 168, 173, 189
Massachusetts Bay Indians	193
Menasko'ux (fort)	236
Micmac Indians	193
Minot's Garrison	236
Mohigan Indians	193
Monts, sieur de	27, 110
Morse, Col. Samuel A	37
Mowatt, Captain	47
Muscongus Patent	72-74
Narragansett Indians	193
New Casco Bay (fort)	218, 236
New Gloucester (fortification)	237
Newton (fort)	236
Noble, Col. Arthur	129
Noble (fort)	129-132, 237
Nobleborough (town)	131-132
Norridgewock Indians	193
Northeastern Boundary Controversy	47-53
Noyes, Dr. Oliver	124
Noyes (fort)	237
Nute, Sergeant	84
O'Brien (fort)	34, 237
"Old Fort"	240
Owen, Captain Henry	132
Passamaquoddy Indians	194
Pattee, Captain Ezekiel	210
Pemaquid (fort)	107, 237
Penobscot (fortifications)	237
Penobscot Indians	194
Penhallow, Captain	124
Pentagoet (fort)	237
Pentagoet Indians	194
Pepperrell, Sir William	131, 165-172, 199
Pepperrell Garrison	167-168
Pequot Indians	193
Pershing, John J	39, 98
Philip, King	195, 197
Phillips Garrison	238
Phips, Sir William	74, 107
Phippsburg (town)	105-107
Phippsburg (fortifications)	238
Pierce, Captain William	72
Plague, the	195
Pleasant Point (fortification)	238
Point (fort)	238
Poor, John A	132
Popham, George	69, 113
Popham, Sir John	110
Popham Colony	69, 110, 111, 113
Popham (fort)	91, 105-149
Deed of	144-146
Directions for reaching	148, 149
During the World War	137
State purchases	141-148
Porter, Major Moses	92
Porter (fort)	238
Portland (fortifications)	238
Pownall, Gov. Thomas	47, 80
Pownall (fort)	45, 212, 214, 215, 216, 238

	Page
Preble (fort)	238, 240
Pring, Martin	163
Prospect (town)	45
Resolutions of defense by people of	50, 51
Prout's Neck (fort)	240
Province (fort)	239
Quinnipiak Indians	193
Ralé, Father	199
Richmond (fort)	240
Robinson's Point (fort)	75
Russell, Captain	128, 129
Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty	180
Saco (fort)	240
St. Francis Indians	194
St. George (town)	69
St. George (fort)	113-124, 242
Plan found in Simancas, Spain, of	116
Site of	114
St. George's (fort)	19, 68-88, 242
Deed of	87-88
Description of fort in 1924	84
Directions for reaching	88
Indian attack	78-79
State purchases	86
Salmon Falls (fort)	242
Scammell (fort)	242
Scarboro (fortifications)	244
Scott, General	50
Scott, Silvanus	34
Scottow's (fort)	244
Sekokis Indians	193
Sewall, General Henry	92
Seymour, Rev. Richard	113
Shapleigh, Alexander	165
Sheepscot Farms (fortification)	244
Sheepscot Indians	193
Shelton, F. H	215-216
Shirley, Governor	210
Shirley (fort)	244
Shurt's (fort)	107, 244
Skolfield Garrison	244
Small Point (fort)	244
Small Point (harbor)	125, 132
Spear Garrison	244
Stage Island (fort)	244
Storer's Garrison	244
Strong, Wilbur P	84
Sugar Loaf Islands	153-157
Maine cedes to United States	154
State purchases	155
Sold to Stacey and Perkins	155
Sullivan (fort)	246
Sumner (fort)	246
Thomaston (fort)	75
Topsham (fortifications)	246
Trading Post	76
Trask, Samuel	91
United States (fort)	246
Vaughan's (fort)	246
Vines, Richard	27, 29
Vose, Captain Thomas	83
Wadsworth, Senator	20
Waldo, Cornelius	74
Waldo, Jonathan	74
Waldo, Samuel	78, 80
Waldo Patent	78, 82
Wampanoag Indians	193
Wannoak Indians	193, 194
Waymouth, Captain George	71, 72
Webber (fort)	246
Weeks, John W	38, 40, 65, 100 114, 146, 147, 157, 184, 187
Wells Garrison Houses	246
Western (fort)	212, 246
William (fort)	171, 246
William and Mary (fort)	167, 246
William Henry (fort)	107, 197, 246
William, Ruel	132
Wingate, Joseph P	128
Winslow, Captain Josiah	75, 198
Winslow, Governor	76
Wiscasset (fortifications)	246, 248
Wool, General	51, 53
Woolwich (fortifications)	248
Wyman, William	127
York (fortifications)	248
Zuniga, Don Pedro de	115

THIS BOOK DESIGNED BY JOSEPH P. GRENIER

974.1
M22 Maine State Library - Augusta
c.4 Maine Forts
Me. Coll.
Circ.

PORTLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1220 00593 5702

DATE DUE

974.1
M22
C.4
Me. Coll.

Maine Forts

Maine State Library - Augusta

DATE DUE

AUG 03 1989
SS DEC '89
JUL 02 1990
MAR 04 1991
JUN 20 1991
AUG 16 1991
MAR 30 1992
OCT 14 1992
DEC 22 1992
JUN 17 1993
JUN 27 1994
MAR 28 1995
APR 18 1995
JUN 05 1995
JUN 27 1995
AUG 02 1995
AUG 23
MAR 17 1998
SEP 15 2001
FEB 27 2003
APR 08 2006

DISCARDED